New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1833. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

THEIR PROCEEDINGS ON MONDAY.

They Vote 172 Times and Make No Choice of a New Commissioner.

The Republicans Adhere to Cyrus Curtis, the Mayors Vote for David Banks, Crolwell Goes for Erastus Brooks.

About the Counsel to the Board—Station-Houses, Trials, &c.

THE NEW NOMINEES—OUTSIDE GOSSIP.

The Police Commissioners met at their office in White-street, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. Every member was in his seat at the appointed hour. Commissioner Nye occupied the Chair, and called the meeting to order.

The reading of the minutes of the previous meeting was dispensed with. The Chairman then stated that the next business was the special order—the election of a Commissioner in place of Mr. Draper, resigned. This business was accordingly taken up. The first ballot stood thus:

Gen. Nye, for..........Cyrus Curtis.
Mayor Wood, for..........David Banks.
Mayor Powell, for..........David Banks.
[illegible]..........Cyrus Curtis.
[illegible]..........Cyrus Curtis.
Mr. Crolwell, for..........Erastus Brooks.

[illegible]

When the 172d ballot was announced, Mayor Powell said imploringly: "Had we not better stop here, gentlemen? According to precedent 172 ballots constitute a day's work. Hadn't we better stop.

Mr. Stranahan—Does the gentleman make that as a motion? That 172 votes constitute a day's work of this Board? [Laughter.]

Mr. Powell (smiling)—Well, it's according to precedent, and—

Mr. Stranahan—I believe we are paid by the day, not by the job, and we should earn our money.

Mr. Powell—Yes, you are paid; you have the advantage of us in that matter.

Mr. Nye—Judging from the former pay of the Police in your City, Mr. Mayor, I should say that you can afford to work cheaper over there than we can.

Mr. Powell—But we have to work for nothing here.

Mr. Stranahan—That, to be sure, is to be taken into consideration.

Mr. Powell—I now move that we postpone further balloting until Wednesday.

Mr. Stranahan—I think we should proceed to-[illegible]

Mayor Wood—I doubt if I can attend to-morrow. I have duties to perform, in my office, which cannot be neglected. I have already neglected pressing business to attend these meetings. I move that the election be made the special business for Wednesday.

[illegible]

Mayor Wood's motion was then put and carried, all [illegible]

[illegible] THE ABANDONED STATION-HOUSES.

Mr. Bowen called up the matter of the abandoned station-houses. He said that, as the old or regular station-houses were not given up, the Board was compelled to rent others, and he believed that the [illegible] thereby caused became a tax upon the City Corporation. In support of the view he read the 26th section of the Metropolitan Police Act, which is as follows:

"In case the said Common Councils, or either of them, neglect or refuse so to do, (i. e., furnish Station-houses, &c.) after having been thereto requested by the Board of Police, then the said Board may make their own provisions in the premises, and the expense, when made, shall become a proper charge and debt, for the expenses and disbursements thereof, against the said city or cities whose Common Council has so neglected or refused."

"In my capacity as Treasurer of the Commission," continued Mr. Bowen, "I called upon Comptroller Flagg for the money under this provision, and that officer replied that he had no funds. Now, a part of the twenty-eighth section of the act from which I have read, provides, also, that 'no expenses other than salaries and pay therein provided shall ever be incurred by the Board of Police except for rents, stationery, printing, advertising, fuel and light, unless the same shall be expressly authorized by the Board of Supervisors,' &c. I think, therefore, that this question is involved in some obscurity, and consequently move that it be referred to the counsel of the Board."

Mayor Wood—Who are the counsel of this Board?

Mr. Bowen—Messrs. Field and Noyes.

Mayor Wood—I cannot find by your minutes, Mr. Chairman, that you have ever appointed any counsel to the Board.

Mr. Nye—We shall probably soon see their bills, however. [Laughter.]

Mayor Wood—I disclaim, Sir, that any counsel has ever been employed by this Board.

Mr. Bowen—I suggest whether the matter had not better be referred to the Corporation counsel.

Here the matter dropped, and a motion was made that the Board adjourn to Wednesday, but this motion was withdrawn when the fact was made known that [illegible]

[illegible] DEPUTY CARPENTER AND OTHERS.

[illegible]

Mayor Wood—Let us not postpone till Wednesday. It will be impossible for me to attend to-morrow, for the reasons which I have already stated.

Mr. Bowen—The convenience of the Mayor of New-York cannot be consulted in all these matters.

Gen. Nye (the Chairman) inquired whether the Mayor of New-York wanted to be present or take part in the trial of Mr. Carpenter.

Mayor Wood—I may not want to take part in it, [illegible]

Mr. Crolwell—Will not the parties to the suit [illegible] to postpone it?

Gen. Nye—The trial of Deputy Carpenter has been made the special order for Tuesday at 10 o'clock A. M., and it cannot well be postponed without an application on mutual agreement from either of the parties. I think the safest way would be to adjourn to the time specified and then postpone the trial.

Mr. Crolwell—Then, with this understanding, I move that we adjourn till 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The motion was adopted, and the Board adjourned.

WHO THE CANDIDATES ARE.

Not everybody knows who and what are the gentlemen voted for as Police Commissioners in place of Mr. Draper. For the information of the unenlightened, therefore, we make a note of it that

CYRUS CURTIS,

to whom the Republican members of the Board adhere so firmly, is an old Whig. He was born, we believe, in the city of Hudson, where for many years he kept an extensive dry goods establishment. He afterwards engaged in the same place in the oil business. He was several times elected to the office of Mayor of Hudson. He removed from that city to New-York some ten or a dozen years since, and is engaged here also in the oil business, being a member of the firm of Curtis, Mitchell & Co., whose place of business is in Water-street. Mr. Curtis was some time since appointed a Commissioner of Emigration, and this position he yet retains. He has not of late years meddled much in politics. He is about 60 years of age. He is yet a fine-looking man, and wears his age remarkably well.

ROYAL PHELPS,

For whom Mayors Wood and Powell voted on Saturday, is better known. He is a lawyer of some repute, and has always taken a conspicuous part in Democratic politics. He was particularly active during the late Presidential campaign. His residence is in this City. His age about 45 years.

DAVID BANKS,

Who was yesterday voted for by the two Mayors, had liked to escape the attention of the rising generation. This City has been his home for a great many years, and, unless we err, it is his birth place. He studied, but never practiced law. He is now, and has been for a long time, senior partner of the well-known firm of Banks, Gould & Co., Law Booksellers, in Nassau-street. He was many years ago an active Democrat—one of the old-fashioned kind—and was several times elected to the Board of Aldermen from the Fifth Ward. This was about 1832. Since then he has not taken much part in politics. He is about 62 years of age. His home is in Fifth-avenue.

Not a word need be said about Ullmann and Brooks. They were "done" in various ways quite recently. They are both "American" in politics and both are defeated aspirants for the Governorship. Crolwell appears to have a penchant for such. What other names may be brought forward in this connection, we must wait till Wednesday to learn.

In relation to the nomination of Mr. Brooks by Mr. Crolwell, last evening's Express says:

"The American Commissioner having thought it proper to name one of the editors of the Express to fill the vacancy in the Police Commission, it is due to both parties to state that the vote was given without any knowledge on the part of [illegible] that his name was to be used. A principle, [illegible] the rights of a large portion of our [illegible] voters is connected with the [illegible] ance, and as the principle is [illegible] names, we hope that the [illegible] are will consent to the [illegible] person whose election [illegible] ity of representation [illegible]"

There is no talk or [illegible] Police Commissioners and the vacancy in the Board. A great many say it would be well to leave the Board precisely as it is, so nicely balanced, that with each watching neither party can act without the approval of the others, thus ensuring conciliatory and conservative action, calculated to destroy partisanship, and bring about the great end—[illegible]

It is generally conceded that the real man—the man to be chosen—has not yet been voted for, and that the Commissioners know the fact full well.

John N. Genin was spoken of favorably in this connection as a man likely to suit the contending factions, and one that the Republicans would accept as a compromise, and, by voting with Crolwell, ensure an election.

James Kelly, too, has his backers. He is popular with the young Republicans, but it is contended that, however competent, he could not be elected as the Board now stands, on account of his close identification with the Republican movement.

George Briggs has been mentioned as a compromise-candidate, as also ex-Mayor Havemeyer. Ex-City Judge Beebe is spoken of as a suitable man for the place by his past experience. The claims of Generals Sandford and Hall, too, are urged by the lobby, but it is very doubtful whether many or any of the gentlemen so named would accept the position if offered them.

Meanwhile the necessary Police appointments are deferred, and the Department and City are suffering thereby.

REPEAL MEETING IN THE NINTH WARD.

Democratic Rally—Letter from Mayor Wood—Fireworks and a General Good Time.

The Democratic forces of the Ninth Ward assembled last night at the corner of Hudson and Barrow streets, as the allied forces of Great Britain and France assembled lately before Sevastopol, only not quite so numerous, and not altogether so intrepid. But they assembled, if less numerous and intrepid, still with vigor, rockets, Roman candles and torches. The stars and stripes were suspended in diverse directions from adjacent trees; bonfires blazed in the street, and urchins shouted for tar barrels, which by a great oversight were not forthcoming.

The meeting assembled, in pursuance of the following order:

NINTH WARD CITIZENS, AROUSE.
DEMOCRATS TO THE RESCUE.
SHALL OUR MUNICIPAL RIGHTS BE PRESERVED?

The Democratic and other citizens of the Ninth Ward opposed to the obnoxious measures passed by our last Legislature, and desirous of preserving intact their municipal and corporate rights, and throwing off the shackles of an unscrupulous oligarchy, are invited to assemble in

MASS MEETING

at the junction of Hudson and Barrow streets, on Monday evening, Aug. 3, 1857, at 8 o'clock. Should the evening prove stormy, it will be postponed until the first fair evening.

The following gentlemen have been invited to address the meeting:

Hon. Fernando Wood,	Hon. Judge Sutherland,
Hon. John Kelly,	Wm. J. Rose, Esq.,
Hon. Elijah Ward,	Col. Alex. Ming,
Hon. Wm. E. McMurray,	George D. Kellogg, Esq.,
Hon. E. R. V. Wright, of New-Jersey,	Dr. A. J. Csadsey,
	Eugene Sullivan, Esq.,
Thomas N. Carr, Esq.,	Charles K. Smith, Esq.,
Stephen D. Dillaye, Esq.,	Thomas Jones, Jr.,
C. Schermerhorn, Esq.,	J. McLeod Murphy, Esq.

ALEXANDER L. SHAW,
Chairman Ninth Ward Democratic Enrolled Association.

The platform from which the orations were dispensed was erected on Barrow street, on the "side front" of Wally Mason's old location. Lanterns that were not lighted, had the following inscriptions on their sides: "Eternal Vigilance the Price of Liberty." "It is the Right of the People to Choose their own Rulers." "The Union and the Constitution, by the Eternal," &c., &c.

Ex Alderman William J. Brisley was, on motion of Mr. Shaw, appointed President of the meeting, after which the following letters were read:

LETTER FROM MAYOR WOOD.

Mayor's Office, New-York, July 30, 1857.

Gentlemen: In reply to your kind invitation to attend and address a mass meeting of my fellow-citizens of the Ninth Ward, this evening, on the subject of the obnoxious laws passed by the Legislature, I beg to assure you that, however gratifying such an opportunity would be to discuss this subject, I do not feel at liberty to do so at this time.

I am, however, not the less interested in these frequent assemblages of indignant citizens. New-York has been ignominiously put under the ban of a foreign power, ignorant of and indifferent to our wants and necessities, and New-Yorkers should not hesitate in hurling back, with bold, defiant tones, their condemnation of the invaders and their acts.

It is only by free interchange of sentiment, and a full discussion of the great principles involved in the present instance, that the people can realize, to its extent, the base character of those who, regardless alike of the rights of man, and the theories of our Government, seek to trample down the common principles guaranteed to all American municipal communities.

Therefore I am glad of these meetings; glad that masses have been aroused; glad that the immediate sufferers in this unholy crusade will stand up manfully in behalf of their homes and firesides.

It behooves us in this spirit to continue this agitation until the oppressors are rebuked, and their oppressions ignored. *New-Yorkers must fight the battle for New-York.*

"Who would be free, themselves must strike the blow."

I send to my fellow citizens of the "Old Ninth" hearty greetings upon the action they are disposed to take in this effort. Say to them that I am with them, and that, if life and health are spared, I shall take *decided ground when the high court of the ballot box* shall be convened to try this issue. My voice and might shall be devoted to the redemption, disenthralment and regeneration of New-York from the hands of the spoilers.

Very respectfully, &c.,
FERNANDO WOOD.

To Messrs. Lawrence, Bruce, &c., Committee.

LETTER FROM GENERAL WARD.

New-York, Saturday, Aug. 1, 1857.

Gentlemen: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your invitation to address a mass-meeting of the Democracy and other citizens of the Ninth Ward, on Monday evening, the 3d inst. I regret to say that it will not be in my power to be present on that occasion. I cordially approve of the objects of the meeting, and shall at all times cheerfully cooperate with my fellow-citizens in any measure contemplated to effect the obnoxious laws passed at the last session of the Legislature, affecting the rights of the people of New-York. The political annals of our State do not present such a wilful and deliberate attempt to invade the Constitution, and deprive one third of the population of the State of the right of self-government. These acts show a bold and unblushing effort on the part of a small minority to seize the vast patronage of the City for partisan purposes, and advance the interests of a party hostile to the great commercial and industrial classes, regardless of all consequences.

Distribution, not concentration of power, is a leading principle of the Democratic Party, and I trust agitation will continue until the people are thoroughly aroused to the serious encroachment that has been made upon their rights, and these offensive laws are repealed. Our cause appeals to all classes and sections of the State, and I have a strong conviction that these acts will recoil upon the originators, and that we shall be early restored to those privileges of which we have been so unjustly deprived.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,
ELIJAH WARD.

Alderman Wm. J. Brisley and others of the Committee.

The President, Alderman Brisley, then briefly addressed the meeting. Mr. Thomas Bell then nominated the Vice-Presidents and Secretaries.

Vice-Presidents.—John B. Spafford, John McNichol, Frederic W. Stolsreide, Barney Rice, William Bruce, Thomas Lawrence, John Laurits, John Hannan, William Valleau.

Secretaries.—William J. Van Avsdale, Samuel A. Frye, Matthew Fullham, Benjamin Van Buren.

Mr. Henry H. Morange was next introduced to the meeting, and offered the following resolutions, which were received with rapturous cheers, and seventeen Roman candles:

Whereas, The National Democracy of the Ninth Ward, in mass meeting convened, hold and esteem as one of the most cherished of the many glorious results of our Revolution of '76, the right of assembling in open conclave there to condemn or approve the acts of our law-givers and Representatives, or deliberate upon the future of the Republic, its perpetuity and well-being, and believe it to be a prerogative next in importance to the exercise of the elective franchise, not only by reason of the influence it exerts in adding incentives to renewed action, but from the solemn lesson it may teach our rulers that the people are sovereign, that they alone are the source of power, and that their voice is omnipotent; and,

Whereas, The tyrannical and obnoxious acts passed by the last Black "Republican" Legislature, (which in their nature and operations are so injurious to the best interests of our City, and tend to deprive us of our municipal rights, and make us but a dependency of the corrupt oligarchy which has its head at Albany and its lower parts in New-York,) compel and urge us by every tie and recollection of the past and hope of the future to speak out in thunder-tones and proclaim to our sister Wards that the Old Ninth is in the van, her campfires lit and her warriors in the field, and that unfolding our banner to the breeze as we do here to-night, we swear to them not to furl it until *Old Manhattan* is recognized as a city having equal rights with her sister cities of the State and Union. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we most unqualifiedly condemn the acts of the last Legislature in reference to the City of New-York as partisan in their spirit, conducing to centralization, concocted for the purpose of achieving political advancement, and having for their main object the rewarding of unscrupulous adherents of the dominant party and traitors from our own, at the cost of our commercial prosperity and the growth of our City.

Resolved, That identified as we are with the varied interests of our City, we view with feelings of alarm and apprehension the encroachments that have been and are being made upon our municipal and corporate rights, and that the firmness, ability and devotion exhibited by His Honor Fernando Wood, Mayor of our City, in their defence, shall ever be remembered, and establishes a lasting claim to our gratitude and respect.

Resolved, That though traitors to the Union would nurse the fanatical spirit now unfortunately so rampant, yet we call upon our sister cities, in, and the National Democracy throughout the State, to make one gigantic effort in the coming elections, to wrest the sceptre from the hands of our enemies, and place the ship of State under the guidance of men who will not be willing to sell or barter away the rights of the people for a mess of porridge.

Resolved, That all attempts to crush out the National Democracy of the City of New York have and must ever prove futile. The mercantile interests of our City are too extended; the ties which bind it to the South, the North and West too numerous; the hallowed memories of the past too sacred, and its grand and glowing future too brilliant, since it is but a few years hence when it shall be the queen City of the world, its bay whitened with the sails of every nation, its population exceeding that of the boasted capital of Great Britain; its marts crowded by people of every clime, its public buildings and institutions the admiration of the world, and its citizens foremost in every department and industry of life; these are the links which constitute the flowery chain that united us indissolubly with our brethren of the South and elsewhere throughout our glorious Republic, and can never be severed until demagogues and traitors shall pollute the founts of public justice, and emissaries of other governments distil their hateful poison into the minds of our people.

Resolved, That we shall buckle on our armor for the coming fight, and whether it be against foes within or enemies without, they will find the Old Guard of the Empire Ward eager to battle for the right, marching in one solid column to share the dangers, and, we sincerely trust, the fruits, of our glorious victory.

Resolved, That we cordially and enthusiastically approve the policy and action of the administration of James Buchanan, our worthy and illustrious Democratic President, and that, especially in the appointment of Augustus Schell, as the Collector of the Port of New-York, the Administration has fulfilled the expectations of the Democracy of this City, recognized an efficient, honorable, high-toned, and consistent Democrat, and secured for the public service the aid of an honest and popular officer.

Mr. Thomas N. Carr, of the Seventeenth Ward, was the first speaker, but the noise on the platform was so great that it was impossible for the reporters to catch any connected sentence. He said something about its being a number of years since he had addressed the people, although his whole life had been with them, and he was glad to find that they intended to drive their oppressors out of existence at the next November election. There was nothing to compare in the tyrannical legislation of any country with the abominable acts of our Albany tyrants of the last year. No European despotism would have dared do it. Switzerland, when Austria tried it on, arose, and crushed down such despotism, and was again free. There was not an act committed against the American Colonies by George III. that was equal in despotic character to the Albany despotism. And yet he was compelled to say that if it had not been for false Democrats, those oppressive acts would not have been passed. The speaker especially denounced Daniel E. Sickles, Postmaster Fowler, and District-Attorney A. Oakey Hall, as the concoctors of the new Police bill.

The next speaker was George D. Kellogg, Esq., who was received with loud cheers. We have gathered together, he said, for the purpose of expressing an opinion upon the acts of our law-givers; to put our shoulders to the wheel and assist in repealing the infamous measures of the last Legislature of this State. The present state of public opinion is not the result of an ordinary moving of the sea of politics, but the angry waters of strife are stirred up, and threaten to wash away the very foundations of our Municipal freedom; an attempt has been made to bind us hand and foot, and subject us to the dominion of a foreign master. A few of our citizens, aided and abetted by a corrupt regency, have sold their birthright for a mess of pottage; they have prostituted themselves to false gods, and in the name of the law have most wilfully perverted the law; they have passed a series of oppressive acts, with the hope of degrading us in the eyes of our sister cities, and which will degrade us, unless the people arise in their might, and speaking through the ballot boxes, say with overwhelming emphasis, "These laws *shall be repealed.*" The speaker then went on to review the laws, characterising them all as attempts to use the legislative power for political purposes, and an evasion of the State Constitution. Speaking of the Excise law he said that this bill aimed directly at a large business interest of this City; that certain men of influence and wealth would be able to buy and sell, to the exclusion of those who have as good a right civilly and politically, as those *who might be able to furnish signers of their petitions.*

In conclusion it was urged: "Shall the men who have battled so manfully for our chartered rights be deserted? Shall we now basely leave these champions of our civil liberty to the enemy? Shall those who have taught the Albany regency to respect our chartered rights be now deserted by those who desire to see this great City occupying a proud position among the municipalities of the world? If these things ought to be so, then shall we lay down our claim as the citizens of the metropolis of this country. We might as well at once surrender ourselves to our enemies, and although professing to be representatives of an incorporated City, yet bound hand and foot, give ourselves passively up, and say to the inhabitants of the rural districts, we are your hewers of wood and drawers of water."

Dr. A. J. Chadsey, of Schenectady, next came forward, and was introduced by the chairman. He thought such a sight as that before him would make tyrants tremble on their thrones, and strike terror to the hearts of all foes to liberty. He was proud that his father was a Democrat, and that his grandfather was a Democrat; but of his great grandfather the speaker said nothing. It was the Democrats who had fought every battle that had been fought in our country, and who carried us safely through the war of 1812. He thanked God that it was the same Democracy that animated them that had animated the citizens of New-York since last Fall. The speaker said it was the German vote which turned the tide of election last Fall. They were the unfortunate class that was offered to the Moloch of Black Republicanism. The speaker then adverted to Fernando Wood, and said that pamphlets had been written against him, but it ill became some of his assailants to throw the first stone. Shall it be Simeon Draper to throw the first stone? Shall it be General Nye? The speaker closed with an appeal to his audience to vote for Mayor Wood at the next election."

Mr. Kernigan here varied the exercises by a song to the tune of the "King of the Cannibal Islands," in which Kansas, Fremont, the Woolly Horse and the New Police were common terms.

The following was the refrain:

"Their acts they do but plainly show,
They receive instructions from down below;
Old Harry is always at their elbow,
For they are all in combination."

The next speaker was Gen. E. R. V. Wright, of New-Jersey.

He thought that the question before them was not strictly a local one, but one in which all citizens could feel an interest and take part. He came as an outsider, with an outside view. The outsiders were more cool and deliberate in considering the subject than the citizens of New-York. Mayor Wood had placed the police organization on a firmer footing than it had ever been before he came into office. He read the papers every day, and he scarcely saw an account of a single crime which the old police would not have prevented. The gentleman alluded to pipe-laying in connection with the name of Simeon Draper—that individual whose excessive modesty induced him to retire from a Board where he had no power. The speaker conceded that his Democratic hearers could not muster votes enough to defeat the Black Republicans next Fall, unless they appealed to liberal Americans and Republicans to come to their aid. The speaker was so impressed with the enormity of the laws passed by the last Legislature that he hardly knew where to begin to tackle them. As to the Commissioners, they certainly accomplished one thing—they have been drawing $8 per day.

Col. Alex. Ming followed General Wright. He said he had seen, for the first time in his life, a retrograde movement to abridge the people's liberties. The Colonel spoke of the glories which encircled the brows of Washington and his associates, and then came down to and on Black Republicanism. The Legislature of the State was denounced, and the obnoxious laws passed by them were denounced, and finally, after giving everybody outside the Democratic Party a drubbing, the speaker sat down.

After remarks by Eugene J. Sullivan and others, the audience, which had dwindled down to a small crowd, gradually dispersed.

A VIGILANCE COMMITTEE ORGANIZED.

The Fifth and Eighth Wards form an Association, suggested by the Death of Mr. Van Liew.

The adjourned meeting of the citizens of the Fifth and Eighth Wards convened for the purpose of perfecting the organization of a Committee of Safety, was called to order by Mr. James L. Waugh, the Chairman, at the Fifth Ward Hotel, last evening.

In the absence of the Secretary, Mr. Joseph Taylor was appointed to fill his place, and read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were approved.

Lemuel W. Parks, Esq., President of the Committee on Safety, previously appointed, before reading their report, remarked "that politics had nothing to do with the objects of the Association, and citizens without regard to party considerations should join in the present movement."

The following is the

REPORT.

New-York, Monday, Aug. 3, 1857.

The Committee appointed at a meeting of citizens of the Fifth and Eighth Wards, held at Laird's Museum Hotel, on Wednesday evening last, July 29, to prepare a plan of organization for the protection of the peaceful inhabitants of the two Wards against the hand of the assassin, and the lawless depredations of bands of ruffians and desperadoes who infest the City, and render both life and property among us insecure, beg leave respectfully to report—

That they have had the matter committed to their charge under serious and deliberate consideration; that they have endeavored to bring to bear upon the questions involved, and the evils that surround us, every light which experience, observation or reflection could shed upon the subject, with a view, if possible, to present some feasible scheme or plan by which our citizens may be fully protected, without, at the same time, putting in jeopardy, or invading in any manner the acknowledged and legitimate rights and privileges of a single member of the community. Your Committee would take leave here to say that the expression which has gone abroad since our last meeting, and to which some evil-disposed or interested parties have sought to give currency, that an intention or purpose was entertained by the members of this Committee to take steps or propose measures that might be construed as interfering with the duties or prerogatives of the proper authorities, or to supersede in some respect their action—or in some manner to place ourselves in conflict with the laws—is entirely erroneous, and without the slightest foundation. So far from this, (as will be seen in the sequel,) we intend to act, if we act at all, in strict subordination to, and in concert with the constituted authority of the City—and only aim (as auxiliary helps) to aid them in the discharge of their arduous duties. With these views your Committee present the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, Recent events of a most startling character—the riots that have disgraced our City and drenched our streets in blood, paralyzing in a measure the arm, and baffling for a time the efforts of the civil power to suppress them; and,

Whereas, owing perhaps in part to the recent disorganized condition of our City Government, the turbulent and vicious, the profligate and depraved, from all lands, invited hither and encouraged by the peculiar state of things existing in our midst, and uniting with our own vicious population, have made this City and its many foul sinks of pollution, brutality and crime, their congenial haunts from which to swarm forth by night and by day, to waylay and rob the incautious stranger, and even our own peaceful, and well-known and most respected citizens, beating them down or garoting, and then dragging them into dark lanes and alleys, robbing and even murdering them in cool blood, without the least compunction or remorse, and

Whereas, the most recent victim of their cruel brutality was our own beloved fellow citizen and neighbor, Augustus T. Van Liew, who went forth from his family but one short week since, in the confidence and self security which are inspired by our theory of popular government, and the belief in the majesty and efficiency of our laws for the protection of life, but returned no more to that wife or those little ones alive, and

Whereas, From the many and increasing demonstrations of lawlessness and crime everywhere pervading the metropolis, and the general impunity which all grades of offences seem to be perpetrated, a growing distrust is felt in the power of the civil arm, especially in the present incomplete organization of the Police force, to cope with the organized bands and demoralized elements of evil that so abound in our City; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the citizens of the Fifth and Eighth Wards, hereby organize and resolve ourselves in an association, to be designated the Fifth and Eighth Wards Mutual Protective and Law and Order Association, and that we hereby tender our services to the City authorities to assist them in the detection of crime, and the conviction and punishment of the culprits, and that we pledge ourselves to afford every information and aid to the Police and to the City magistrates in our power to give, to the end that law and justice may be vindicated, and the vile offenders against the peace and good order of society may be brought to condign punishment.

Resolved, That we hereby assure the public, and pledge to each other our word of honor never to suspend or intermit our efforts in this behalf, to sustain, strengthen and uphold the arm of justice and the supremacy of the law, until the exigencies of the present crisis shall have passed, or until the advent of a better state of things shall render our organization unnecessary.

Resolved, That all those (belonging to the Fifth and Eighth Wards) who approve the above resolutions are requested immediately to enrol their names and places of residence on a list to be kept by the Secretary, and by consent of the public authorities to act as conservators of the public peace and welfare under such directions as may be hereafter determined by the Association.

(Signed,)
JOHN HEWITT, Jr.
JOSEPH B. TAYLOR,
ANDREW CLARK,
LEMUEL W. PARKES,
WILLIAM TOOPER,
Committee.

Mr. Charles Davies spoke in favor of the resolutions.

Mr. James Connel thought the resolutions reflected on the present Police organization of the City whom they—he spoke to them all, Republicans, Know-Nothings, Democrats—had put in power. He was against the resolutions.

Dr. Kennedy spoke in opposition to the resolutions. The laws of the City were sufficient for our protection if faithfully administered.

J. D. Williamson, Esq., William Russell, Esq., and others, spoke for and against the resolutions, which, with the rest of the report, were finally adopted.

The following gentlemen were appointed a Committee to enroll members: L. W. Parkes, John Hewitt, Jr., Andrew Clark, Alexander Young, William Knapp.

The meeting adjourned to meet again at the call of the Chairman. It was large and enthusiastic.

Drowned While Bathing.—A number of young men went in to bathe on Sunday evening, at the foot of King-street, North River. After the party had swam about some time, they missed one of their number, —— McGinniss, aged 20 years. They sought for him in all directions, but could not find him. Thinking he might have gone ashore unobserved, they sought the pier and there found his clothes, as he had left them before going into the water, and those who were standing on the pier, declared that none of the swimmers had left the water. The body of McGinnis was then sought for with drags, but it had not been recovered up to a late hour last night. It is supposed that McGinniss was taken with cramps which caused him to sink suddenly and before he could cry for aid. He resided in Howard-street, Brooklyn, and had come to New-York with several other young men to spend the day.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the N. Y. Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—[illegible] Wall-st. and 181 Broadway.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF OF THE NAVY.

Disgraceful Conspiracy against a Faithful Officer. Its Motive, Progress, and Prospects.

Suspension of Diplomatic Action—Gen. Henningsen—Recess of the Naval Courts, &c.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Daily Times.

Washington, Monday, Aug. 3.

All diplomatic action in reference to pending difficulties has been suspended until the return of the President.

Judge Bowlin, late Minister to New-Granada, will remain here until the affairs of that Republic are finally settled.

Gen. Henningsen arrived here to-day, and left this evening—it is supposed to join Gen. Walker. His movements may have some bearing on the departure of the Tennessee.

The Naval Courts propose to adjourn this week until October. There are over one hundred cases yet to be tried. UNO.

[From Another Correspondent.]

Washington, Monday, Aug. 3.

The Naval Courts this week will take a recess for a month. The whole number of cases disposed of is forty-seven—one hundred more are to be tried.

General Henningsen is here.

The Commissioner of Patents is to be appointed about the 1st of October. X. Y. Z.

[From the Reporter for the Associated Press.]

Washington, Monday, Aug. 3.

The State Department has been officially advised of the passage of an act by the Venezuelan Congress, imposing an additional or subsidiary contribution of 10 per cent. upon the duties collected at the various Custom-Houses of the Republic from and after the 1st of July last.

Information has been received of the breaking out of small-pox among the Kickapoo Kansas Indians. Eight of them had died. Prompt measures had been taken to arrest the progress of the disease, and physicians had been employed to vaccinate each member of the tribe.

Gen. Henningsen left to-day for the South.

Judge Mason to-day retired from the office of Commissioner of Patents. Samuel T. Shugert, the Chief Clerk, will act in his place until his successor is appointed.

On Friday evening Lewisburg, Va., and the vicinity only, were visited by a hailstorm, which for extent and destructiveness is without precedent in that part of the country. The whole vegetable and growing crops were nearly annihilated. Some of the hailstones measured five inches in circumference.

The New Orleans mail did not arrive to-day.

No dispatches from New Orleans have been received by the seaboard line since Thursday.

Conspiracy against the Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

Washington, Sunday, Aug. 2, 1857.

Some facts have come to my knowledge recently which should be presented to the public for their perusal, that they may understand the operation of the "patent thrust" game, by which honest, faithful and capable public servants are sometimes pushed out of official position, in order that private schemes, which they refuse to countenance, may be promoted at the expense of justice and the public good. The case in hand furnishes one more evidence of the melancholy fact, that the easiest way to get along in any position bringing one in collision with the selfish interests of one's fellows, is by securing plentiful elasticity of conscience, colluding with the rogues who would filch from the public crib, and sharing with them the ill-gotten spoil.

If a man will do this skillfully and with caution, he may expect the widest popularity and a never failing commission. Let him pursue the opposite course, preserve his integrity, denounce corruption or malfeasance, or refuse to share in the rascality and its plunder, and he is sure to be himself denounced, accused of all that is infamous, and in all probability will find himself an official head shorter, under circumstances implying that he had not been faithful to his trust. In other words, a man here, whether in office or in the Press, in view of an enviable reputation, [illegible] in proportion as he least deserves it. You may deem this strong language, and perhaps it is; but the following statement of the services of the present Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy, and the devices at work to secure his displacement, will sufficiently justify the application of such language, at least in some instances.

Daniel B. Martin began his career thirty years ago, under Robt. L. Stevens, with whom he served fifteen years, assisting in the numerous and extensive experiments made by that gentleman in steam engineering. *A close observer, and practical mechanic, he then laid the foundation of a reputation for skill and thoroughness in his profession, which* years ago ranked him among the most accomplished and experienced Engineers in the United States. He was appointed Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy by Mr. Dobbin, without the aid of political influence, and solely because of his acknowledged capability. *New-York mechanics know him well, and are proud of* him as a worthy member of their own fraternity, who by merit alone has attained enviable eminence. While Mr. Martin was still in the ranks of the Navy as simple engineer, and before his elevation to the Chiefship, Mr. Collins sought his services temporarily from the Government for a few trips during which he desired to establish the fact that American steam ships could struggle successfully with those of Europe for the empire of the seas. He was placed first in charge of the *Arctic*, and subsequently of the *Pacific*, each of which vessels under his engineering accomplished their most rapid passages, greatly to the gratification of the whole country.

When Congress ordered the construction of six *first-class steam frigates, Mr. Martin was head of* the Board whose province it was to decide upon the plans and *specifications for their machinery.* The engines of the Minnesota were constructed at the Washington Navy Yard under his sole direction, and the boilers of all the new frigates were made after a design which originated with Mr. Martin. The Board of Engineers alluded to above consisted of Mr. Martin, and Messrs. Everett, Copeland, Wood and Lenthall, the latter being United States Naval Constructor. The Board was besieged, while sitting, by an army of persons from New-York and Pennsylvania, the inventors or patentees of various alleged improvements in steam machinery, each of whom desired the Government to adopt his invention and make his fortune. Among the things pressed upon their attention was a patent "Thrust," for the shafts of steam propellers, owned in part by the proprietor of a certain Philadelphia newspaper, who relied for success as much, perhaps, on the political services of his journal, as the merits claimed for his patent. Secretary Dobbin, however, was not very susceptible to such influences. He was strongly importuned to order the patent "Thrust" put on board the entire six new frigates, the proprietor meantime refusing to name a price which the Government should pay for the use of his invention. At last the Secretary consented to try the alleged improvement upon the Wabash and *Minnesota*,—for which in all probability the owner will some day be demanding an hundred thousand dollars or so of Government. The failure to apply the [illegible] all sorts of steamers was attributed to the opposition of Mr. Martin, who was supposed to be opposed to its use. New forms of propellers, condensers, boilers, and all manner of [illegible] improvements, were urged upon the attention of the Engineer Board, and were [illegible] rejected, as it was not deemed good policy, in our existing national ships, to risk their value by experimenting for the benefit of patentees.

It followed, of course, that the disappointed applicants were speedily arrayed in hostility to Mr. Martin; and many of them have ever since been busy in efforts to curtail his influence in the Department. At last they have trumped up charges against him, which he is not permitted to see, and upon which they are now seeking to procure his peremptory removal. Mr. Buchanan, however, has promised to see them properly investigated, which I have no doubt will fully establish their baselessness. Aiding and coöperating with the rejected Patentees, are several Engineers,—one of whom is at present the incumbent of three lucrative offices under the Government, and has a whole office full of patent rights of his own. Envious of Mr. Martin's position, and believing that he cannot be used to promote their particular projects, these have also combined to secure the overthrow of the Cerberus who guards the public Treasury against their peculations. Had he been a convenient tool in the hands of these men, who believe that such a combination would have risen up against him, or that he would to-day be poorer than on the day of his entering the public service?

Again,—a certain New-York Coal Company, some of whose members were formerly connected with a Southern iron foundry, have taken a very active part in seeking the removal of Martin, because in his honest opinion the Pennsylvania coal was better for the use of our Navy than a bituminous [illegible] interested parties have been attempting to get adopted by the Department. The candidate of this coal interest to succeed Mr. Martin, is [illegible] and the engineer [illegible] to [illegible] combinations, have been [illegible] with Mr. Buchanan [illegible] accomplish Martin's removal. [illegible] a discovery was made, which has attracted attention in official quarters, and is calculated to make some trouble for the speculators, and lead to an internal explosion.

The leader of the Coal Company wing of the combination is discovered to be on peculiarly intimate terms with Senator Cameron—a greater sin, in certain partisan eyes, than even official delinquency would be. It turns out, too, that the Coal Company had a candidate, the Patent "Thrust" newspaper man one, and nearly every other member of the clique one of his own,—each of whom was assured that his particular chances were the best for the place. By this management all were kept quiet, while the combination were engaged in pushing their joint candidate, Mr. George Sewall. The mutiny which has already sprung out of an exposure of this systematic duplicity bids fair to verify the adage that "when rogues fall out, honest men get their dues."

One of the charges understood to have been filed against Mr. Martin is, that he used his own boilers in the new frigates. That is so; but he has sought no personal advantage from their use, and experience has demonstrated their superiority and economy. Mr. Collins has practically indorsed them by putting them into the *Adriatic*, and an Engineer-in-Chief may be excused for giving the Government the benefit of any improvement which commands the confidence of private capital and skill.

The foregoing statement is sufficient to expose the influences which are at work to injure a faithful public officer, and deprive the Government of his services. If the facts are all carefully and properly considered in the right quarters, these machinations will result in Mr. Martin's signal triumph over his enemies, and a rebuke will be administered to trading politicians and corrupt cliques, well calculated to encourage public officers in observing their oaths to serve the Government with independence and faithfulness. It is due to Mr. Martin to say that I have had no communication with him upon this subject, directly or indirectly. J.

The Persia's News.

St. Johns, N. F., Sunday, Aug. 2—8 P. M.

The steamer *Victoria* which left this port on Friday last for the purpose of intercepting the Cunard steamship *Persia*, on her passage from Liverpool to New-York, has returned. She reports a thick fog off Cape Race, and consequently no sign of the *Persia*, which has now doubtless passed that point. The effort to get her news is therefore unsuccessful, unless the tin case containing it has been picked up by some fishermen, in which case her advices may yet be received in season to anticipate her arrival at New-York.

Large Fall of Rock at Niagara Falls—Three Persons Injured.

Buffalo, Monday, Aug. 3.

About one hundred tons of rock fell from the precipice at Goat Island, Niagara Falls, about 200 feet below the British Falls, yesterday afternoon. Four persons were beneath it at the time, and three of them were hurt. G. W. Parsons, of Cleveland, it is feared is fatally injured; F. G. Williams, of New-York, had an arm broken, and a boy named Harris, a leg broken.

French War-Steamer Below New-Orleans with Yellow Fever on Board.

New-Orleans, Monday, Aug. 3.

The French war-steamer *Tonnerre*, from Vera Cruz to Havana, has put into Quarantine below this city, with yellow fever on board.

The deaths last week numbered 106. There is no yellow fever here.

Baltimore Politics.

Baltimore, Monday, Aug. 3.

Primary elections are being held to-night by the Americans for Delegates to the City Convention. Two sets of delegates have been chosen in many of the wards. There has been considerable disorder and some fighting in the Second, Fourth and Sixth Wards, but nothing of a serious nature has occurred.

Kentucky Election.

Louisville, Monday, Aug. 3.

In this city Humphrey Marshall, the American candidate for Congress, and Jones, American candidate for the State Treasurership, have each a majority of about 1,100. The election passed off quietly.

The Loss of the Bark Monasco.

St. Johns, N. F., Monday, Aug. 3.

The bark *Monasco*, of Vienna, [illegible] of Buris, on the 21st ult., had a cargo of [illegible] and sixty passengers. The bodies of the fifty who were drowned have been recovered and buried.

A Wife Murdered by her Husband.—John Heagney, a blacksmith, was arrested on Thursday, 30th ult., in Hobart, Delaware County, for the murder of his wife, under the following shocking circumstances: On Tuesday last, Heagney went home to dinner, and found that none had been prepared, his wife alleging as a reason, that she had no wood to *cook with. The same reason was assigned by Mrs.* Heagney for not preparing supper. Thereupon he began to beat her, knocked her down, threw several pails of water over her, and gave her a severe blow on the head. He finally went to bed, taking the infant *with him, and leaving her all night upon the floor.* In the morning, finding her still alive, he again fell to beating her, and made her get up; she was scarcely able to crawl to a trundle bed, where her inhuman husband left her all day, with the infant and a little girl seven years old, taking with him to the shop their remaining child, a boy, of twelve years, who, pleading for his mother, had been silenced by a blow on the head, cutting a severe gash. Towards evening on Wednesday, a neighbor sent a child to the house on an errand, who immediately ran home and gave the alarm.

The woman was found alive, but died not far from 9 o'clock. She was terribly bruised, particularly about the head. An inquest was held upon the body, and a verdict returned in accordance with the above facts. Heagney was taken to Delhi jail on Friday. The murdered woman was about 38 years of age; she was a rather large, strong, robust person, and, so far as the neighbors know, sober and industrious.

Heagney formerly lived in Poughkeepsie, and afterwards in Rondout. He removed in September last to the place where the murder was committed.

Fight Between Rollins and Stewart, Candidates for Governor of Missouri.—A correspondent, writing from Gallatin, informs us of a *personal difficulty between Messrs. Rollins (K. N.) and* Stewart (Administration) at that place. It grew out of the discussions between them, aggravated probably by the fact that the same speeches had to go over nearly the same line of assertion and argument almost every day. Col. Stewart had, it seems, made his speech, and taken his seat on the platform. Maj. Rollins commenced his, and was proceeding with it, when he made some assertion which Col. Stewart denounced as false. Thereupon, it is said, that Maj. Rollins struck Col. Stewart two blows while the latter was in a sitting posture. A fuller detail of the transaction may place the conduct of each of the parties in a defensible light, but it is to be regretted that any such collision should have taken place at all. Whether it will rest here will, of course, depend upon the attending circumstances, of which we have no means of making up an opinion.—*St. Louis Republican, July 29.*

Rearrest of the Lunatic Murderer.—Geo. Lake, who escaped from the State Lunatic Asylum during the fire, was rearrested on Saturday. After his escape, Lake made his way to Newburg, and crossing the river, proceeded to La Grange, Dutchess County. Arriving at the house where he murdered his wife and two children, he applied for lodging. A woman residing in the house recognized him and called in the neighbors, by whom he was detained until arrested by Officer Robinson. Yesterday he was brought to Poughkeepsie and placed in jail. He will be sent back to the Asylum.

PARIS GOSSIP.

[illegible]

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

PARIS, Tuesday, July 14, 1857.

[illegible] I return again to the [illegible] French election. It appears that the [illegible] not only astonished, but highly displeased the Minister of Interior [illegible] to show to His Majesty and the [illegible] there is nothing alarming for the security [illegible] Government in this result, but promised to [illegible] table of the election throughout the country. As a preface to this table, which we have here in a day or two, the Minister has published [illegible] which gives the total of votes at the various elections since the Republic of [illegible] table, which will be found below, looks [illegible] for the Government—but it ignores [illegible] which forms the whole [illegible] The total of opposition votes [illegible] and these votes cast, as they are almost exclusively in the large cities, in the [illegible] the country, in the cities from [illegible] in the cities in the which are [illegible] by their number a permanent revolutionary [illegible] For in France there is no [illegible] opposition; an opposition vote is [illegible] a revolutionary vote; there is no [illegible] of the Government strongly attached [illegible] the opposition votes were [illegible] the votes of [illegible] individuals [illegible] would gladly see the Government overturned [illegible] and they much than equal in number in [illegible] the friends of the Government. The [illegible] of the people of France, outside of Paris, have no [illegible] influence in staging a revolution, or in giving stability to the Government, than if they were [illegible] of the Polynesian Islands. All France, the [illegible] people, for good people, is concentrated in Paris; beyond its walls there is nothing. This important detail, therefore, does not appear in the following table of the Minister, published in the *Moniteur*:

PRESIDENT, 1852—VOTE FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

Registered voters	9,977,652
Votes deposited	7,449,471
For Louis Napoleon	6,934,589
For the other candidates	1,979,982
Votes for	12,454

DECEMBER, 1851—VOTE FOR THE PLEBISCITE OF DEC. 2.

Registered voters	9,653,576
Votes deposited	8,419,712
For the (then new) Presidency	7,439,216
Against	640,737
Void votes	36,239

NOV. 21, 1852—PROCLAMATION OF THE EMPIRE.

Registered voters	9,653,576
Votes deposited	8,140,896
For	7,824,129
Against	253,145
Void votes	63,222

1857—MEMBERS FOR LEGISLATURE.

Registered voters	9,658,043
Votes deposited	6,223,963
For the Government candidates	5,916,609
For the Opposition candidates	810,963
Void votes	196,419

1852—MEMBERS FOR LEGISLATURE.

Registered voters	9,653,576
Votes deposited	8,126,064
For the Government candidates	7,471,158
For the Opposition candidates	571,658
Void votes	72,717

[illegible] of the Government [illegible] of universal suffrage [illegible] the composition of the Legislative Assembly [illegible] fully to satisfy the friends of [illegible] and of the [illegible] who [illegible] much it reports to the glory and the permanency of France to keep a strong and popular Government. In the course of eight years the number of dissidents, far from increasing, have diminished; the votes which they have had the liberty to make during the last election has neither augmented their number, nor masked their impotency. The country, which has five times judged them, has not changed its opinion."

During the twenty days which constitutes, according to the electoral law, the period of preparation for the vote, the most complete liberty has been left to the citizens to bring forward and support their candidates, and to the journals to publish their names and discuss their merits. But now that the contest is terminated and that an immense majority of more than 6,000,000 of suffrages has clearly proved the sentiments of the country, there ought to be a cessation of the discussion; which for the future can have no other effect than that of uselessly agitating the public mind.

It is not worth while to point out the fallacies of these statements of the *Moniteur*. They are too palpable to need comment.

The incident of the election which most displeased the Emperor, was the success of CAVAIGNAC. He would sooner have been brought face to face with any other man in the Empire than with his hated rival of '48. He will only be too glad if CAVAIGNAC refuses to take the oath.

In one of the cities visited by the Emperor during the scandalous of last year, a visit that is represented on the Exhibition of this year by a picture in which the whole population is falling at his Majesty's feet, the vote stood, at the supplementary election, 11,268 for the Government, 10,261 against, with more abstentions than votes. This was the city of Angers.

The impression produced on the public mind by the rigors exercised on the press at the close of the election, has been unfavorable to the Government. These rigors can measure at the same time demonstrate the Government's own appreciation of the situation of affairs, and they offer a marked comment upon the quotation made above from the *Moniteur*, on the "perfect liberty" that was left to the electors and journals during the duration of the contest. The day that the *Moniteur* published the above article, all the journals were forced to cease from that moment to speak of the election at all. The *Moniteur* certainly did not say they must cease; it said the time had come to cease, and that was enough.

The attempted revolution in Italy has again brought to the public attention the Murat'ist question. I have never been able to ascertain the real sentiments of the French Government on this question. It would seem at first sight that the Emperor, fond as he is of following the souvenirs of his uncle, would favor the accession of his cousin Murat to the throne of his father. But would it be policy? The friends of NAPOLEON say that he opposes the measure as likely to isolate him from other governments of Europe, and par toutant from that of England, which is violently opposed to it. It is true that the *Morning Post* has been gained to the Murat cause; but, notwithstanding this journal passes for the official organ of the cabinet, or at least of its chief, the English Government would have a good deal to do if it held itself responsible for all the vagaries, all the declamations of this journal. The Prince MURAT himself is permitted by the Emperor to carry on his propagandism, and to reside (at a locality in Savoy) which facilitates his object; but the French Government, interrogated upon this point, officially denies that it favors the project.

The Sardinian Government pretends to oppose the introduction, and no doubt sincerely, of any foreign dynasty to the throne of Naples; but at the same time we find at Genoa a journal devoted to this cause, entitled *L'Italie, Revue Politique, Industrielle et Littéraire*. This journal lately published an article headed in large capitals, "The new King, Murat will be an honestly Constitutional King," and in which it is said: "It is too generally believed that the Prince LUCIEN MURAT will refuse to the Neapolitans a Constitution and liberty. Error! The son of JOACHIM MURAT has declared, only a few days ago, and we can furnish the proof thereof, that he should always wish that the kingdom of Naples should enjoy at least the same degree of liberty as free Piedmont; and absolutism in Southern Italy will never have a bruder adversary than the Prince, if destiny is fulfilled. Let the Neapolitan people, therefore, declare themselves," &c.

It is scarcely possible that the present King of Naples, in the actual state of the public mind in his kingdom, can very long escape the assassin's hand; his life is much more uncertain than that of NAPOLEON; and it is scarcely possible that Italy will be declared republican. The chances are, therefore, very strong that Lucien MURAT and his wife may ascend the throne of Naples before the lapse of many months, and these will not be the first sovereigns given to Europe by the little State of New-Jersey.

The sudden departure of the Empress to Plombières on Thursday last, produced a singular effect on the public mind at Paris. All sorts of conjectures were put in circulation, but the one which took precedence was a pretended confirmation of the report that the Emperor had been shot at at Plombières. Her Majesty remained three days and returned to St. Cloud yesterday, for as the public still in ignorance of the real motive of the journey, the report was taken for truth. It is not at all improbable that [illegible] the dangers that surrounded the Emperor at this moment. The arrest of Orsini, [illegible] Italians, and not an Italian arrives in Paris at this moment who is not the object of an active surveillance. M. PIETRI, the Prefect of Police, I am told, was never so busy since his accession to his present office. The trial of the Italians arrested as the principals in the conspiracy against the Emperor's life, will come on, I am a few journals this fortnight.

The heat that just now reigns in Paris, sacrilegiously called by one of its talented writers, *Enfer chambre de Fenfer*, is at the maximum of 94°, which you will allow is not bad in a latitude of 48° north. The natural mildness of the climate contributes to an equalization of the general heat, and one does not suffer so much as from the same thermometrical heat of New-York, for the reason that there the air is dry and piercing, whether in heat or cold; your winds come from off a vast continent lying west of you, loaded with the dry air peculiar to the earth; whereas, at Paris, the air always comes from the ocean, and is always surcharged with more or less of vapor. This vapor modifies the sun's rays of Summer and the freezing cold of Winter, and obviates those sudden changes from heat to cold, so peculiar to the Atlantic States. Moreover, the city of Paris has the advantage of being built exclusively of stone; and living here, with a still lively recollection of the effect of a 94° sun falling on the brick walls of New-York, and converting the whole city into a suffocating furnace, I can only wonder that, during the obstacle, the place is not entirely deserted—especially, since all around it are the finest retreats for coolness and comfort in the world. A very common experiment explains all these hygrometrical differences between the two countries. Clothes that are hung out to dry, all things being equal, require, in France, just twice as long an exposure as in the United States. No experiment could be more conclusive than this in explaining the atmospheric phenomena that are observed in the two countries.

Whether it is the effects of the diabolic heat that reigns, or some other inappreciable phenomenon in the life of that strange individual Hume, it is yet true that he professes to have recovered his powers again, or to use his own expression, has fallen again under the power of the spirits. This relapse is the despair of his father confessor, the Père DE RAVIGNON, for you perhaps know that Hume sometime ago connected himself with the Catholic Church, and that this conversion was made under the influence of the Père DE RAVIGNON, who has thus become the young man's spiritual director. After the numerous experiments of last Winter at the Palace and in high society at Paris, Hume fell sick or pretended to fall sick, and sent for the father confessor I have just named. The reverend father obtained from the medium a promise to cease forever evoking the spirits of the dead, and a retraction of the mes courses he had been in the habit of practising. This retraction was sent to the Emperor with the expression of a wish, more implied than spoken, that no inducements would be held out to Hume to cause him to fall again into the power of the *fausses esprits*, for such the celebrated Jesuit believes them to be. But curiosity has gained a victory over the exhortations of the reverend father, and Hume had no sooner announced that his power had returned, than his patrons returned also, and he is now again in the height of his diabolic reputation. He has not left for the Rhine, as was intended. The reason is this man, to those who are not prepared to believe in the diabolicality of his exploits, and fortunately for the credulity of mankind in general, these are in the majority, is an enigma. There is no doubt but that his power all lies in his own cunning and the audacity which he carries into his operations. The message of this man through Paris will form a singular chapter in the history of the French Court of the present day.

Before her departure for Plombières, the Empress, instead of the restraint which is thrown around her by the presence of the Emperor and the etiquette which is *de rigeur* as long as the Court is officially at Paris, amused herself in various little *incognito* parties of pleasure, that no doubt served to recall to her the happiness of her younger days. One evening she was noticed in the crowd at the Café Catalan, Bois de Boulogne, on the occasion of one of the fêtes that have now converted that charming spot into the fashionable rendezvous of the city. Her Majesty was attended by several persons of her suite, and by M. Ney, Manager of the "Café," and, when in danger of being recognized, masked her face with her handkerchief. Her Majesty seemed delighted at this liberty from etiquette, and did not complain of those who stepped on her toes by accident, or too rudely elbowed her. A few evenings ago, just as they were commencing the play at the Théâtre-Français, two ladies, in crinoline, followed by a gentleman in a white cravat, were seen in the lobby of the first circle, demanding immediately from the attendants a box. There were none disengaged, and the more the attendants declared the fact, the more one of the ladies seemed disappointed. At the noise of the colloquy in the lobby, a gentleman who occupied one of the front lodges with two fine looking ladies, rose from his seat, and stepping out, exclaimed, "Why, that's the Empress!" In effect, it was Her Majesty, who, in company with the Duke and Duchess DE BASSANO, had conceived the *fantaisie* of seeing the play and the audience from another point of view, than the eternal official box where, instead of seeing herself, she is posted as a show for the rest. She wanted, for once, to play truant to the official box. How often, indeed, must those placed in similar positions desire to enjoy a little of the repose and the pleasures of the simple bourgeoisie! The gentleman who left his box, and had recognized the Empress, was none other than the well-known journalist, M. FREDERICK GAILLARDET, who was espoused away with his affianced bride, Miss DOMINIQUE, of New-Orleans, and her mother. M. GAILLARDET gallantly offered his box, through the Chamberlain, to Her Majesty, but she thanked him, and finding no other resource, took refuge in the hated imperial box, to stand as a target for the rest of the evening to the single and double-barrelled lorgnettes of the house.

A story is in circulation in Havre in regard to CAPPELLER, which perhaps you may not have heard. It seems that the favorite of M. DE ROTHSCHILD, during his short pilgrimage to the United States, inspired, by what caprice of woman's heart I am unable to tell, a romantic affection in the breast of young Pennsylvanian lady, the daughter of a rich merchant, who has resolved to marry him. Opposed naturally by her parents in so fantastic a project, the young lady, it is said, took to flight, and in imitation of her idol or perhaps ideal, put her hand into the strong box which contained her father's riches, and carried off in advance her share in the paternal heritage. The *Fulton* on her last trip from New-York to Havre is believed to have brought to France this interesting passenger.

La Patrie, which is generally well-informed on the movements of official persons, announces that in September the Queen of England will make another visit to the Emperor and Empress of France, at Fontainebleau.

Sir COLIN CAMPBELL passed through Paris two days ago, on his way to the East, to take charge of the Bengal army at the seat of the late troubles in that country.

The arrests, in connection with the Italian conspiracy, continue, and it is intended to give great publicity to the trial that will follow these arrests. The Government desires that the power of its police shall be known throughout Europe, and this trial will be seized as an occasion to show this power, and at the same time its issue will be intended as an example to other well-disposed persons.

MALAKOFF.

SELLING GOODS BY SAMPLE.—An agent of a New-York firm was lately arrested and tried in Portland, Me., for selling goods by sample, in violation of the law of that State, which prohibits any person, not having been for five years a citizen of the State, from traveling from place to place in that State, or from place to place within any city or town within the State, with samples of merchandise, for the purpose of making sale by such samples. An. The defence was that the agent did not "travel from place to place," but opened a room and sold to merchants by sample from thence. The prosecution contended that this was a subterfuge, and that the occupation of a room did not constitute an opening of a warehouse by the defendant, for the disposition of his articles, and therefore he was as much liable as if he had taken samples from "place to place." The Judge sustained the view of the defence, however, and discharged the agent from arrest.

The Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* complains of great delay in forwarding the European mails from Philadelphia from New-York. Some time ago it was understood that arrangements had been made by which they would be sent on by the very first train after the arrival of a steamer at Jersey City or New-York; but this has rarely been done. At times great inconvenience is caused by this.

GROWTH OF THE NORTHWEST.

Lake Winnebago and Fox River Improvement.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Friday, July 24, 1857.

The astonishing growth of Central Wisconsin, embracing the Lake Winnebago country and its tributaries, including Fox (or Neenah) and Wolf Rivers, together with Wisconsin River, almost exceeds belief. Having, within the short period of ten years, sprung into importance, this section of the State being now in the most flourishing condition.

The cities and villages of the Lake are Fon-du-Lac, on the south, with its 3,000 inhabitants; Oshkosh, in the centre, with its 6,000 inhabitants; and on the north Neenah, with 3,000 inhabitants; and Menasha, with its 2,500 inhabitants; while on the lower Fox or Neenah River stands the city of Appleton, with its 3,000 inhabitants; and the city of Green Bay, with its 4,000 inhabitants—all being connected by navigable waters, on which run fleet steamers, passing daily from Fon-du-Lac to Green Bay, a distance of 75 miles, about one-half being lake navigation, and the remainder furnished by improvements in Fox River, by means of dams, locks and canals.

The cities and villages on the Fox and Wolf Rivers, most of which are tributary to Oshkosh or Fon-du-Lac, both favorably situated on the shores of Lake Winnebago, are Omro, 12 miles up the Fox River, with its 1,000 inhabitants; Berlin, 25 miles, with its 2,000 inhabitants; Portage City, where mingle the waters of the St. Lawrence and Mississippi Rivers, 75 miles, with its 3,000 inhabitants—all being on the line of the Fox River improvement; while on the Wolf, a navigable tributary of the Fox River, lies Winneconne, 12 miles from Oshkosh, with its 700 inhabitants; Fremont, 25 miles, with 1,000 inhabitants; New-London, 60 miles, with its 2,000 inhabitants; and Shannon, 95 miles, with its 500 inhabitants.

On the upper Wisconsin, also, in a measure tributary to Fon-du-Lac and Oshkosh, for supplies, lies Stevens' Point, 90 miles, with its 2,500 inhabitants; and Wausau, 110 miles, with its 600 inhabitants. Above the points named, on Wolf and Wisconsin Rivers, are immense tracts of pine country, yielding lumber in large quantities, most of which is floated down the stream, and finds its way to Lake Winnebago, and from thence to Eastern or Southern markets, giving profitable employment to a great number of persons, both in lumbering and preparing the logs for market.

The cities destined to become large and important places on Lake Winnebago and Fox or Neenah River, are Fond du-Lac, at the head of the Lake; Oshkosh, at the mouth of the Fox River; also, on the Lake, Appleton, 5 miles below the foot of the lake, situated on the west bank of the river, where is a fall of about 60 feet within the distance of one mile, affording an inexhaustible water-power, being now used to propel a large amount of machinery of different kinds.

The city of Green Bay, lying at the mouth of Fox River, at its entrance into Green Bay, a large and important body of water connecting 90 miles north with Lake Michigan, must increase in a rapid ratio, as this section of country becomes more densely populated. It is the natural outlet for a large region of rich country, lying south and west of Green Bay, upwards of 100 miles in length, it being with Fox River the most southwestern tributary of the St. Lawrence River.

Railroads are in process of construction extending north and west of Fon-du-Lac and Oshkosh toward the head waters of the Fox, the Wolf and the Wisconsin Rivers, which, when completed, will give an impetus to the villages and cities of this part of Wisconsin, about to be determined by future statistics. "Very few persons have a correct idea of the extent and importance of the wilds of that portion of the Upper Wisconsin above Stevens' Point, or of the Upper Wolf, above New-London. And we doubt whether one in a hundred is aware that between Appleton and the Falls of the Chemic, (the proposed route of the Lake Superior Railroad,) is a very extensive country, adapted to grain growing and grazing." The above writer adds, "Can any estimate the amount of trade which would pass over the line of roads above alluded to as soon as they are completed? It is now worth hundreds of thousands of dollars, yet this whole country has just begun to settle. Hurry forward the railroad to Wausau. Push on the railroad to Green Bay. The main trunk to Lake Superior is in good progress."

The Fox River Improvement Company, chartered by the State of Wisconsin, to unite the waters of the Mississippi with those of the Great Lakes, has completed a channel or canal, by which steamers navigating the Upper Mississippi can discharge their cargoes into vessels traversing the inland seas of America and the St. Lawrence River for thousands of miles, thus uniting by water communication the Gulf of Mexico with the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

The Fox River Improvement is divided into two sections. The upper section extending from Portage City, on the Wisconsin, to Oshkosh, situated on Lake Winnebago, is deep, flowing through wide marshes and plains. It needs but little labor to make it navigable. The outlet of the lake is called the Lower Fox or Neenah River, which pours its great volume of water into Green Bay. Its length is 30 miles, falling one hundred and seventy feet in that distance, where are situated seventeen locks of sufficient size to admit the passage of steamers and other lake craft of from 100 to 200 tons burden. J. D.

COLLEGE FESTIVALS.

Commencement at Williams' College.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WILLIAMSTOWN, MASS., Friday, July 31, 1857.

This sequestered spot among the mountains rivals, in ease of access, the Valley of Rasselas. Leaving Troy, a railroad ride of an hour and a half, takes us to Hoosic Junction, on the Troy and Boston Railroad. Two miles further we go by a horse-car to Hoosic Falls, then farewell to railroads! The old-fashioned post-coach pounces upon us, and starts on the seventeen-mile journey to Williamstown. The provoking part is the riding near rails not untired by the iron horse, and to have the satisfaction of knowing that in a short time travelers will spin along these same rails, instead of the creeping arrangements we now ride in. Far better were it to wander where railroads never can be built, than in sight of comforts only enjoyable in future. But all ways lead to Rome; at length we arrive at the Academic shrine.

This railroad is the one upon which the Hoosic Tunnel is being bored. About seven miles beyond this place we come to the mountain where the new machine is being constructed, and will be in operation in a short time. The old machine stands on the Boston side of the tunnel—a useless mass—its fault being that it was not quite so hard or strong as the Hoosic mountain. The new, one it is confidently believed, will accomplish all that is promised for it, one precisely similar now in operation in California, boring a hole six feet in diameter at the rate of twenty-six feet a day. The contractors seem confident, and assert that the old one would now be in operation, had the great hardness of the mountain been anticipated and provided for. At the present time the work has been advanced by hand-drilling nearly 1,000 feet into the mountain at which rate it will take twelve years to complete the tunnel, so that should all machines fail, this resource can be made available, and the completion of the Hoosic Tunnel be but a question of time. A visit to the mountain region is a delightful episode in a stay at this seat of learning.

Williamstown is a quiet country village among the Berkshire hills. It can be approached by the way of Pittsfield and Adams, as well as by the way I have mentioned. This gives a longer journey by rail and less staging, but for beauty of scenery gives me the top of a stage-coach, and the valley of the Hoosic to travel through. When the railroad from Adams to Troy is finished, (as the contractors promise it shall be soon, if $100,000 can be raised,) Williams College will be only a mile from it, and would be even closer if the road had been better located. Then will the ancient town be more inviting as a Summer resort. About this time the tunnel will be built, toasts will be given, songs sung, wine drunk, and—poor correspondent will be there to report the proceedings.

Col. EPHRAIM WILLIAMS was the founder of an institution of learning, which has now grown to the present proportions of Williams College. While others were fighting the French and Indians, he had in contemplation the erection of a Free School. He made his will on the 22d of July, 1755, on his way to fight Baron DIESKAU. He seemed to have a foreboding of his fate, for on the 8th of September he fell near Glens Falls. By means of the money left by him for the purpose, a Free School was founded in 1790, and in 1793 the College was incorporated by act of the General Court upon the petition of the trustees. The money left by Col. WILLIAMS, was thought at the time a princely sum, but even that was not enough, and about one thousand pounds was raised by lottery—no sin in those degenerate days. Yet all the honor of the foundation of the College belongs to Col. WILLIAMS, and it seems but proper that a monument should be erected by the Alumni of Williams, to the founder of their *Alma Mater*. Since that period the College has prospered under the administration of four successive Presidents; outbreaks sometimes have occurred among the students, but in general, a noble army of young men have graduated each year. In 1836 the students, [illegible] of the College [illegible] their support in the war impending with France. President MARK HOPKINS represents a public sentiment.

The disciples of Williams' I very enjoin the students are required to pledge themselves to abstain from intoxicating liquors, but it is a question how the Faculty whether hypocrisy is not as bad as intemperance, and that what is saved at the spirituous spigot is not let out at the mendacious bung-hole.

The approaching Commencement promises to be one of great interest; at least, judging from the programme of exercises and the crowd assembled already. On Sunday, the President, Rev. MARK HOPKINS, D. D., LL. D., will deliver the Baccalaureate sermon in the afternoon; in the evening the Mills Theological Society will be addressed by J. P. THOMPSON, of New-York. On Monday evening Dodsworth's band will give a concert; the day will be spent in visiting Greylock and the places of interest in the vicinity. On Tuesday an oration will be delivered before the Alumni by Rev. WILLIS LORD, and a poem by WILLIAM PITT PALMER. In the evening the Adelphic Union will be addressed by E. P. WHIPPLE. On Wednesday the Commencement exercises will take place; Master's orations will be delivered by JAMES E. DEVEY, of New-York, and NORMAN SEAVER, of Boston. ALEXANDER HUTCHINS, of Peekskill, N. Y., is the Valedictorian. On each and every of these occasions your correspondent will be among them taking notes.

Triennial Celebration at Yale.

NEW-HAVEN, Saturday, Aug. 1, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

DEAR SIR: In your issue of yesterday, your special correspondent in New-Haven states that the southern members of the class of 1854 are generally absent from the triennial celebration of this class, "having sent their regrets with a damnation for Yale College and its Abolition friends." That they are absent, in true, as has been the case by accident at similar celebrations of other classes in years gone by. But it is by no means proven that they are absent by concerted design; and the statement that they have sent their regrets "with a damnation *for Yale College and the Abolition friends*," is unknown.

Yours, respectfully, M. N. WHITMORE,
Secretary to Yale Class of 1854.

American Racers in England.

(From Another Resident Englishman.)

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I perused in your journal of the middle of last week a leading article on the subject of "The American Horses" in England, in which are included some well merited strictures on the treatment they have received from the English handicappers, and in your paper of Saturday I find a long letter from "A Resident Englishman," displaying a considerable amount of the prejudice and obstinacy for which his countrymen are proverbially celebrated. I, too, am a "Resident Englishman," and an old racing man (a contemporary of the Peelishes, the Heathcots, the Thornhills and other turf luminaries, whose memories all English sporting men delight to honor, but I trust I am too great a lover of fair play not to be above admitting the truth, even when it tells against my countrymen, and sufficiently devoid of prejudice to enable me to see an act of injustice and characterize it by its proper name.

Your correspondent is perfectly correct in his description of the preliminary conditions connected with the race, method of entry, supposed plan of apportioning the weights, &c., &c. Also, that the gentlemen [illegible] TOWNSEND, &c., [illegible] "real, good horses, [illegible] I know well,) are "not, good horses, [illegible] can be in his own sense. If to either of these gentlemen can be charged the making of this handicap, the Adjudicator is amenable to censure for having been guilty of an amount of error, and display of unfairness never previously exhibited, (to my knowledge,) on the English turf. In proof of which I challenge "A Resident Englishman" to produce *one any English handicap, of any year prior to the present*, in which any *foreign-bred horse* has been so unfairly treated—by being laden down with weight—as are *Pryor* and *Prioress* in this same "Ebor Handicap."

He says that a record is kept of the performances of every horse in England, and the comparative ages, weights, distances, and time of the performers,—as also, that the *Mowing* about an animal's capabilities, and the money invested on him prior to the affixing of weights, is taken into consideration by the Handicapper. But he does not tell your readers, as he should, that the English Jocky Club refuses to ignore all the performances which have not taken place on the English Turf—and that in the record from which an estimate of the abilities of each candidate is formed, no count is kept of foreign running, foreign winnings or foreign losings—and that as neither *Pryor* nor *Prioress* had, at the period when the Ebor Handicaps weights were published, appeared on the English turf, they were entitled, in accordance with English rules, to be treated as maiden horses, and weighted as such, instead of being placed at the head of some of the most redoubtable champions of the English turf and give weight to animals any one of whom English sporting writers have asserted are able to give either of the Americans as much as 14 pounds weight, and distance them.

But even admitting that their American performances are entitled to, and have been made to count against them, the charge of unfairness remains the same, for when compared with the English performances of such animals as *Fisherman*, *Pole Star*, *Pretty Boy*, *Melissa*, and two or three others, engaged in the race—there is nothing in the performances of the American horses that warrants their being made to give such horses (taking respective ages into consideration) lumps of weight—or to place *Pryor* at once at the head of the list of all weights and ages, and that too for a description of race in which his abilities had never previously been tested. The injustice regarding *Prioress* is equally great.

A four year old mare is made to give a horse of the same year, who is a first-rate public performer (*Pretty Boy*) 3 lbs., when had she been equal to him in point of public merit, her sex entitled her to an allowance of 4 lbs. from him. Were no other needed, the running this season of the horses I have named, and others to whom the American horses are made to give weight, would prove an all-sufficient commentary on the injustice of this handicap—and bear you out, as well as *Porter's Spirit*, in the strictures you have felt called on to make regarding what appears to be a strong case of injustice.

Your "Resident Englishman" says, and truly, "The American horses have never before run in England." So much the greater reason why something like courtesy should be shown them and their owners; and if anything in the shape of favoritism was to be displayed, one would have supposed the high chivalric feeling which once animated the members of the English Turf would have induced the extension of any slight advantage rather to them, than placing them at a great and heavy disadvantage—in a species of race to which they are unaccustomed, and in a climate and on a kind of track to which they are strangers. The English horses are at home, are bred and trained for short single dashes, and not heat races; whereas *Pryor* and *Prioress* have traveled between three and four thousand miles to meet them, have been accustomed only to long and repeated trials of speed and endurance—and those on a perfectly level track, devoid of grass; whereas they have now to run on turf, and over undulating ground, which must inevitably make a serious difference to any American horse.

Again he says—and lays much stress on the assertion—that the American horses were taken over, their performances on this side exhibited in proof of what they could do, and an offer made to match them against anything England could produce, for a race of four mile heats, (not a single dash of a mile or two,) which offer, to the disgrace of England, was not accepted. I feel ashamed to say, England, with her thousand or two racers, could not find one to space, to meet the Americans, and take up the gauntlet so gallantly thrown down. It is but a sorry excuse to say the owners of English horses had none of their good ones at a "loose end," to take up the challenge, for, I believe Mr. TED BRONCK offered to make the stake sufficiently heavy to tempt any owner of a good horse to put an animal in training expressly for the event; and out of a dozen that might have been selected, including the redoubtable *Fisherman*, there is not one whose winnings, at the end of the present season, will amount to the sum he might have cleared by beating *Pryor* or *Priorress*, to say nothing of the glory which would have attended such a victory. Besides according to our own English writers, it did not require a first rate horse to beat either of the Americans; a mere "leg-then-dapper" would do, and heaven knows we have an abundance of animals of this class, whose owners would gladly get rid of them for an hundred, or an hundred and fifty pounds,—and who continually place them in racing stables where they can be claimed for a trifling sum, which are notoriously [illegible] which are other [illegible] and every [illegible]

So, the [illegible] which is so good against the [illegible] to compete with American horses in such races as four-mile heats—the majority of our fliers exhibit symptoms of distress at the end of a one year of age and a half, or three quarter and by the end of a second four-mile heat, they would be dead beaten. Our method of training is bad, sadness to the development of enduring qualities, a great turn of speed for a short distance, and the ability to enable a brilliant finish at the end of a waiting race is all we seem to care about now-a-days.

ANOTHER RESIDENT ENGLISHMAN.

Our Horses in Bentonia.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: I think no stronger illustration need be asked for of how idle—to use an homely phrase—a man will talk and write when he talks and writes against truth and fairness, than is presented by "A Resident Englishman" in the Times of Saturday. The charge of unfairness towards our horses now in England has been made on this side the water. A "Resident Englishman" occupies nearly a column of your paper in fine type to refute this charge; yet from beginning to end it does not contain a single fact to oppose to the charge, nor an attempt at one. It is all "chaff." Our horses are entered for the "Goodwood Cup." Has there been a word said by us against the fairness of that race? Not one. And why? Because it has put in practice its professions. It treats *Pryor* and *Priorress* as "great" horses—which have never run in England—and shows thus its friends in favor of foreign horses. In the "Ebor Handicap" which professes to be governed by the same rules in this respect, we find all these concessions thrown to the winds. Nor do they stop there. Mr. TED BRONCK, when he first arrived in England, challenged any horse in the country against *Pryor*, for £5,000—$25,000—in a four mile heat. There was no horse in England "at loose ends" that saw fit to take up the challenge; but we were assured by the English press that when they did find some "old leather flapper" "at loose ends" they wanted to take the price out of us. Mr. TED BRONCK, however, must be punished for his temerity, and so we find his gallant little horse loaded down with baggage beyond any other horse in the race. *Pryor*, five years old, and a small horse, is made to head a list of 32, wherein figure older and larger horses, several of whom are reckoned the most formidable horses in England; *Priorress* coming fourth, although there are many whose age and sex and performance on the English turf, should put them in her place. The only show "A Resident Englishman" makes of the fairness of all this, is that the handicapper "must take into consideration the history upon a horse's capabilities, and the money invested upon him previous to the weight being fixed." This might apply to English horses, and horses which were not "great" in English turf, but could not to the American horses entered at this race, as they had never run in England, and the handicapper is not to take into consideration what they have done out of England; and furthermore, that no one had fixed every offered that neither of them would run the "Goodwood Cup," which was previous to the weights for the Ebor being fixed.

Look at the Ebor race in any light you please, Mr. Editor, and the more the more "fudging" towards our horses will continually present itself. In not one single respect has the English handicapper abided by his creed. A NATURALIZED IRISHMAN.

Celt and Saxon.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: Accept my thanks for the space which you have courteously afforded to my reply to "An Anglo-Saxon" and "Anglo-Saxon." Always have those who appear, who boast themselves "Saxon and Celt," with your permission I will say, with "Celt and Saxon"—Celt, first, if you please.

"An American" evidently knows nothing of the nature of historical evidence. The Anglo Saxons were a piratical confederacy composed of several distinct races. Their language was varied and uncertain. (See introduction to Dr. Johnson's dictionary.) Their early history was mythical, as MACAULAY shows. "An Anglo-Saxon might be anything provided he were a pirate." (See Dr. LATHAM'S Ethnology of the British Islands.) There is, therefore, no ethnological meaning of the word Anglo-Saxon. It is used in the same sense that we call Negroes, Guinea, Welsh or Irish Americans, because born on the soil. "An American" is wrong in assuming that the great men whom he calls Anglo-Saxons were Goths, not Celts. The Norman French masters of the English sort despised to mingle with the enslaved nation. (See MACAULAY.) The TALBOTS, NEVILLES, PERCYS, &c., were French, intermarried with Irish and Scotch families.

I said that many of the inferior Irish are descended from the English slaves, who were formerly the chained and branded white niggers of the British Islands, bought and sold in the Irish markets. "An American," intending to be dreadfully sarcastic, asks if these Irish are descended from the great English, including Cardinal WOLSEY and St. THOMAS A'BECKET? I should say not, seeing that those two lived and died in celibacy. Cardinal WOLSEY was as little of a Saxon as St. THOMAS, whose father was of French origin and whose mother was a Syrian.

"An American" is equally unhappy in his other examples of Saxons. NEWTON was of Scotch origin; so was BYRON. MILTON was physically and morally a purer Celt than the Irishman CROMWELL, whose father was a Welshman and whose mother was a Stuart. The Celtic temperament is as well marked by nature that he cannot dissemble, he could never be mistaken for anything but a Celt—fair and dark-haired, dark-eyed, small, over-strung type, which is farthest removed from the model of the Saxon Goth.

Before giving an advice to "Study Anglo," this American should read more Blackwell, and before coming out "to have his recorded opinion," he should know a little of the subject on which he pronounces so dogmatically. An American will find in biography that the prominent men in American history were of Celtic origin, from Sparks, Bancroft, Webster, Clay, Calhoun, and the other Celtic peers of the west side of England. The more dark, over-strung Celts of Kent also, such their shares, not to speak of Scotch and Irish and Celto-Germans, who are strongly distinguished from the broad, square-headed, white-haired Goths.

I do not complain that your Saxo-Goths correspondents are abusive, but that they are illogical. I do not see any mortal sin in an Irish abilities. It is more manly than the murderous knife or saxe, from which the Saxons get their disgraceful name. "An American" argues thus: The Irish are birds of ill omen, drunkards, ruffians, "with lost instincts, and grovelling humanity," ergo the Americans are Anglo Saxons. This is not logic, nor sense; humanity does not grovel. I have asked for proof of the existence of an Anglo-Saxon race in America, and the answer is an abuse of the Irish, whose blood has, from the beginning of colonization mixed largely with the other settlers.

SAXONY SAXE GOTHA, lately permitted to call himself a member of the royal family, of which he is the sire, is called Royal Highness and Field-Marshal. He stays at home, and roars, "Victory! gory to the SAXE GOTHA," while Sir COLIN CAMPBELL, and Sir PATRICK GRANT, and the rest of the Celts, do the work, and are impudently called "English," as a reward for their genius and valor. Seeing that the chief nations of the world are at the present day ruled by Celts, BUCHANAN, NAPOLEON, and PALMERSTON, this Anglo Saxon bombast is merely ridiculous.

An attack upon the Irish, who were robbed and denied education by British penal laws, does not answer my query. Where are the Anglo-Saxons in America? The Celts may be a very wicked race, nevertheless they are the progenitors of Americans; and this could be easily and satisfactorily proved in space more available than your valuable columns. Yours, respectfully, AN IRISHMAN.

New-York and New-Haven Railroad.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

It is known to those who are obliged to use the New-Haven Railroad that the depôt has been removed from Canal-street to Twenty-seventh-street, and that no provision has been made to transport passengers through the City. It is well known this Company obtained a charter from our Legislature giving the applicants certain privileges for certain considerations. Among those privileges was the right of way through the State and into the City for the accommodation of its inhabitants. For a long time, indeed from its very origin, passengers have been conveyed into the heart of the City, which, without doubt, was an essential convenience, not alone to the inhabitants of the City, but as well for the benefit of all persons passing through it. The Company have now come to the determination that they will no longer be at the expense of landing passengers at Canal-street, but will have them on the outskirts of the City. The Company may say that it is too expensive to extend their line to Canal-street or the City Hall. They can with as much propriety say that it is too expensive to extend their travel below Harlem Bridge.

Are we to understand that this great monopoly is to deprive the public of rights which as clearly belong to them as any other right which is undisputed?

We cannot think that the thousands who have and are yet willing to travel on this road will submit to this imposition. The truth is that this Company is most miserably managed, and they may yet find out that more than one corporation can be profitably interfered with by the Legislature.

A COMMUTER.

Falling of a Warehouse in St. Louis—Two Men Fatally Injured.

From the St. Louis Intelligencer, July 31.

The neighborhood of Second and Green streets, was thronged last evening with persons from curiosity, attracted by the sudden falling of the front portion of the warehouse of Messrs. Hanson & Gaty, on the corner of the street. The casualty occurred at 11½ o'clock, while those connected with the establishment were engaged in their business duties. Three men were engaged or working of the accident. It occurred in an instant and before even the foreman, who was in the ground floor near the front door, could make his escape. The warehouse is situated in what is known as "The Merchants' Row," two second-street, but was occupied by Messrs. Gaty and Hanson as a paper warehouse. BLAKELEY, the well-known manufacturer and vendor of patent medicines, occupied the two upper stories. Commercial Gazette, a newspaper, one of the partners

End of an Emigrant Runners' Headquarters.

An Interesting Law Case Decided—A Public House Closed by Injunction.

Messrs. Libby & Whitney, proprietors of Lovejoy's Hotel, obtained a decree on Friday against two persons calling themselves Servants Lovejoy and Patrick M. Fallon, who claimed to be the lessees or proprietors of a public house at No. 160 Greenwich-street, known as the "Lovejoy House." This place was opened about eighteen months since, by the parties above named, and was designated as the "Lovejoy House," a conspicuous sign being placed upon the house, carriages procured on which the same sign was painted, and every effort made to identify the name of Lovejoy with the establishment. Soon after this antagonistic establishment was put into operation, persons were daily calling at Lovejoy's Hotel, corner of Park-row and Beekman-street, making loud complaints of being inveigled into a place in Greenwich-street, where various outrages were practiced upon them; in some cases being set upon by bullies, and compelled to pay five or six dollars in order to get possession of their baggage, and for the privilege of escaping from the premises, after making the discovery that they had been designedly deceived, and carried to a bogus hotel under the name of Lovejoy's. These persons generally came to the City on their way to California, or upon business, with the intention of putting up at the old Lovejoy's Hotel, corner of Park-row and Beekman-street. They had cards of direction, or were recommended there by friends, and were taken in just the state of mind to fall into the hands of runners, who lay in wait for them at the depôts or steamboats, and always had a carriage in waiting to take them and their luggage to the hotel of their choice. Being driven up to the door, these victims, with their baggage, were hurried into the office, and, before they could look about them to see where they were, their baggage was in the possession of the clerk who stood behind the bar with pen in hand, to write their names, or after each new comer the chance to do it himself in the formidable register spread out before him. Persons familiar with City localities, or who had ever been to Lovejoy's would stop at the door and refuse to enter the den; but strangers would generally part with their baggage, and get their names down before they discovered they were being victimized. The presence of a half dozen hang-dog looking ducks lounging in the place and a certain suspicious air about the whole concern would usually suggest a query to the mind of the stranger whether the slovenly-looking hole they were in could possibly be the fine hotel to which they were recommended by their friends, and so a series of polite questions would be put to the clerk, somewhat as follows:

Stranger—I was advised by my friend Brown, who stopped at Lovejoy's Hotel on his way home from California, to go to that House. Do you call this Lovejoy's Hotel?

Clerk—Yes, sir; this is the only place of that name in New-York.

Stranger (taking another view, and looking dubious)—Are you quite certain there is no other Lovejoy's Hotel in this City? There must be some mistake, I think.

Clerk—Don't you 'spose I know? There was another, but 'tis shut up, and all their boarders now stop here?

Stranger—Well, I guess I'll take my baggage, and look round a little. I wish to be a little more central on account of business, and if I don't get suited I'll come back.

Clerk—You can't leave without paying your bill, which is two dollars and fifty cents for one days' board.

Stranger—But I've had no board, or room, and haven't been in your house ten minutes, and I wish to leave.

So saying he takes his valise, and moves for the door, but a word from the clerk brings the bullies in the room about him; he is seized, the door is shut, and he finds himself literally in the hands of the Philistines. His valise is wrenched out of his hand, or he is threatened with violence, or perhaps knocked down at once. On coming fully to his senses, he is given to understand that the bill is now five dollars or seven, as the case may be, the additional charge being for services, hack hire, or something else, and he has no alternative but to fight a half dozen bullies, jump out of the window—if he can—or pay what is demanded. In a majority of cases the latter course is decided to be the cheapest, he pays over the money and gets away, glad to escape with his life.

The hotel business, it is alleged, was not the object aimed at so much as to have a convenient house from which their California and other passengers could be directed to the various bogus ticket offices.

The suit named above was commenced by an application to the Superior Court, for an injunction to restrain these parties from the use of the name of Lovejoy, in this kind of business. The plaintiffs set up that such use of the name was an infringement of their trade-mark; that, aside from the fact that the name of one of these defendants is "Lovejoy," the plaintiffs, in consideration of their early appropriation of the name, as descriptive of their own hotel—of the trouble and expense which they and their grantors have been at, through a long series of years, to identify that name with their hotel—and of the present value and importance of their business—are clearly entitled to the relief sought.

In the consideration of this question, the Court will proceed

"Upon the ground that the complainant has a valuable interest in the good-will of his trade or business; and that, having appropriated to himself a particular sign, indicating that he carries on business at a particular place, he is entitled to protection against any other person who attempts to pirate upon the good will of the complainant's friends or customers, or the patrons of his trade or business, by using his trade-mark without his authority or consent." (Partridge vs. Menck, 2 Barb. Ch. Rep., 77.)

"Where manufacturers adopt certain trade-marks and stamps upon articles manufactured by them, they have a right to an exclusive use of such trade-marks, and are entitled to the interposition of a Court of Equity, to enforce such right by a perpetual injunction." (Taylor vs. Carpenter, 11 Paige, 292; Millington vs. Fox, 3 Myl. & Craig's Rep., 338.)

"And this doctrine of trade-marks has been extended to the names of hotels." (Howard vs. Henriquez.)

"The Court will not, in such cases, confine its equitable interference to cases where the mark or sign has been truly and in all respects copied. It is sufficient if the Court see that the mark or sign is simulated in such a manner as probably to deceive the customers or patrons of the complainant." (Partridge vs. Menck, 2 Barb., Ch. Rep., 77.)

The defendants, in this case, seem to rely greatly upon the circumstance that the name of one of them is Lovejoy, and claim that that fact entitles him and those united with him in interest to use that name, not only as designations of his person, but as descriptive of property belonging or appertaining to him or them.

Plaintiff with all deference submit that the consideration of that question is identical with the consideration of the question how far the simplest and most accidental incident of the accident of birth, will legalize the robbery of a stranger of property rendered valuable and productive, by the energies of his youth and the unceasing labors of years.

MOSES ELY, of Counsel for Plaintiff.

The difficulty was found to be to secure witnesses from among the multitude who were cognizant of the abuses complained of, as they were generally passing through the City, and were unable to stop to appear in Court and prosecute. Two witnesses, however, were examined de bene esse, which furnished the material portion of testimony.

TESTIMONY OF STEPHEN BROWN.

Stephen Brown, one of said witnesses, being duly sworn, in answer to the following interrogatories upon said examination, deposed as follows:

Question.—Where do you reside? Answer.—For the past five years I have resided in the State of California.

Q.—When did you come to the City of New-York? A.—On the 28th of this month in the steamer *Illinois*.

Q.—When do you intend to leave this State? A.—This afternoon at three o'clock.

Q.—Will you be here on the trial of this cause? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you know Libby & Whitney, the plaintiffs in this suit? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—When you landed here did you intend to stop at a hotel, and if so at what hotel? A.—We intended to stop at Lovejoy's Hotel, for which hotel we had cards.

Q.—When you landed to what hotel did you first go if any? A.—The first hotel we went to was the Lovejoy House.

Q.—How came you to go to that house? A.—A man told us he would show us to Lovejoy's Hotel, and showed us to this house; it looked suspicious after I got in; they asked me why I did not go in to breakfast.

Q.—Whom did you see in that house? A.—There appeared to be five or six whom I saw there whom I did not know.

Q.—Did you have any conversation with any one there about Lovejoy's Hotel? A.—Yes; I told them that was not the Lovejoy's Hotel.

Q.—Whom did you have the conversation with? A.—With [illegible]

Q.—Were those men before or behind the counter? A.—One behind and some before the counter; it was in the office of the hotel.

Q.—What were those men doing about the house? A.—The one behind the counter wrote the names of visitors and took the money, and appeared to be the bar-keeper; there were four or five more there who appeared to have interest about the concern.

Q.—What was the conversation that you had with the man behind the counter? A.—It was about going away; I told him I had suspicions that this was not the Lovejoy Hotel, and he told men not to let me leave until I had paid; four or five men who answered his orders jumped to the door and prevented me from leaving.

Q.—Did he make any reply to you when you told him you had suspicions that that was not the Lovejoy's Hotel? A.—He said that was all the Lovejoy's Hotel there was.

Q.—Did you see any sign about or on the house before or after you went in? A.—No, Sir; I relied entirely upon what the man who conducted us told us.

Q.—After that man conducted you to the house did you see him, and if so where, and what was he doing? A.—I saw him in the house all the time I was there; when he first took us to the house he took us to the man who kept the bar, and they talked together; he was one of the persons who stopped us from going out when the order was given, as I have already stated.

Q.—How long were you there at that house? A.—Should not think we were there over ten minutes.

Q.—Did you have any refreshments in the house? A.—No, nothing.

Q.—Did you have a room in the house? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you have anything done or furnished for you, besides being shown the house as you have stated, in or about the house, or was anything so done or furnished? A.—Nothing.

Q.—Was any payment required of you before leaving the house? A.—I was stopped as I have stated and made to pay two dollars which they said they required for a day's board.

Q.—How many were there in your company? A.—I did not count them, but should think somewhere near a dozen.

Q.—Was Mr. John Weld in that party with you? A.—Yes, Sir.

(The witness here desired to explain that, although there were about a dozen who went from the vessel to that house, but two went in his company—Mr. John Weld and another.)

Q.—Did the same man conduct all three of you. A.—The same man; we were all in company when the man promised to conduct us to Lovejoy's Hotel.

Q.—Where is the house situated at which you were so conducted, and what was the street and number? A.—I do not recollect the street and number, as I am a stranger to the City, but recollect distinctly the location of the house, and can easily find it; it is not far distant.

(At this stage of the proceedings counsel for plaintiffs sent the witness to the house spoken of, to ascertain the street and number. To this defendant's counsel objected.)

On his return the examination of said witness proceeded as follows:

Q.—Do you now know the street and number of that house. A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What is it? A.—Greenwich-street, in the City of New-York, Number 160.

On his cross-examination he testified as follows:

Q.—Have you ever been in this City before? A.—Yes, in Winter of fifty-one, off and on, all Winter?

Q.—Where do you reside now? A.—I reside in California; I intend to go to Massachusetts, and have not made up my mind whether I will return to California.

Q.—You said you intended to stop at the Lovejoy Hotel, and had cards for that hotel—have you those cards here? A.—I have not.

Q.—Who recommended you to the Lovejoy Hotel? A.—Some of the passengers on the steamer, who had been there before.

Q.—Do you know where those passengers are now? A.—I do not; I have not seen any of them since I left the boat; they are scattered; they told me they had stopped there, and it was a good hotel.

Q.—The man who brought you to the Lovejoy House—did you address him first, or did he address you first? A.—He addressed us first.

Q.—What did he say when he addressed you? A.—He asked us where we wanted to go; I told him we wanted to go the Lovejoy Hotel; he said he would take us there.

Q.—Did you ride or walk to the house? A.—We walked.

Q.—Were you three the only passengers from that vessel who went to the Lovejoy House? A.—No, Sir; I should think there were a dozen.

Q.—When you left the house, who left with you? A.—All the twelve men.

Q.—Where did they go? A.—They went to the Lovejoy Hotel with me.

Q.—When you came to the Lovejoy House did you write your name in the book. A.—No, Sir; the man behind the counter wrote my name, I believe.

Q.—How long did the other passengers stay who left with you? A.—They arrived before we three, and when we came in they were breakfasting.

Q.—What about the house excited your suspicion after you got in? A.—One man who sat beside me had two black eyes and was a suspicious looking character; he looked as if he had been fighting, and the behavior of the man who brought us there; there were two or three men there who looked like bullies and had a suspicious appearance; the hotel, also, did not look like the hotel I was looking for; the appearance of the hotel and the persons who were there impressed me unfavorably.

Q.—Are you positive you made no mistake when you addressed the man about the Lovejoy Hotel, and he told you that was the hotel? A.—Yes, Sir; I am positive, for I had one of the cards of the Lovejoy Hotel, and showed it to him, and told him distinctly.

Q.—How happened it that your suspicions were not aroused before you went into the house? A.—I saw nothing to excite suspicion until after I went in; then I thought that was not the place that Lovejoy's Hotel had been represented to me to be.

Q.—Did the gentleman who sits here by plaintiffs' counsel just now, go with you down to Greenwich-street? A.—No, Sir; he went to some corner, but I do not know of what street; I do not know the streets of the City familiarly; when he went out with us, he went by direction of plaintiffs' counsel.

Q.—Do you know the defendants in this suit, or either of them? A.—No, Sir, no more than I have described; don't remember that any one in the house was introduced to me as Mr. Lovejoy or Mr. Fallon.

On his redirect examination he testified:

Q.—When you went out to look for the Lovejoy Hotel a few minutes ago, did the gentleman you have spoken of as having been sent with you by plaintiffs' counsel, in any way direct you? [Objected to as leading.] A.—No, he did not.

Q.—Are you sure that the house No. 160 Greenwich-street is the house spoken of by you as the Lovejoy House to which you were first conducted as you have stated? A.—I am sure of it.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN WELD.

John Weld, another of said witnesses, being duly sworn, in answer to the following interrogatories upon said examination, deposed as follows:

Q.—Where do you reside? A.—I have resided in California for the past four years. My future residence will be in Chelsea, Massachusetts.

Q.—Do you intend to remain long in this City? A.—I leave this afternoon, at three o'clock.

Q.—Do you know Libby & Whitney, the plaintiffs in this suit? A.—No, Sir; neither of them.

Q.—When did you come to this State from California? A.—I arrived on the 28th inst., in the steamer *Illinois*.

Q.—Did you land in company with Stephen Brown, the witness who has just testified? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Where did you intend to go when you landed? A.—To Lovejoy's Hotel.

Q.—Where did you go? A.—To the Lovejoy House, No. 160 Greenwich street.

Q.—How came you to go there? A.—I was conducted there by a man who promised to take us to Lovejoy's Hotel.

Q.—Who went with you? A.—Stephen Brown and another man.

Q.—How came the man to promise to take you to Lovejoy's Hotel? A.—I asked him if he was attached to Lovejoy's Hotel; he said he was; I told him we wanted to go there; when he brought us to the Lovejoy House, I, who had stopped at the Lovejoy's Hotel before, discovered that the house he had brought us to was not Lovejoy's Hotel, and told him so; he told me Lovejoy's Hotel was closed; that this was a branch of it, and the place where visitors at Lovejoy's Hotel got their meals; I went in and left my baggage just inside of the door, in the front office, and then went off to see if Lovejoy's Hotel was closed, and found it was not closed, but open; when I set down my baggage the man who conducted me to the house took it, before I went out, and put it in the bar-room in the rear of the office, with other baggage; I did not object to it; I did not see that man do anything else about the house at that time; when I returned from Lovejoy's Hotel I started to leave the Lovejoy House, in company with Brown, when the man behind the bar called out to others to stop me; a man who had his hat and coat off, and who had previously told me that breakfast would shortly be ready for us, if we wished to take breakfast, stepped up when we were about to leave, and told me that I ought to be licked anyway, because it was all my fault that the others left the house; I then sat down and asked this same man who had his hat and coat off, if we could not take our dinner and pay for it and satisfy him in that way and then go, as we wanted to leave that afternoon in the cars; nothing more was said about dinner; he said I must pay $2 for a day's board before I could go; he afterwards told me to step up to the counter and pay $2 and take a receipt and go; the man behind the desk, when I stepped up, demanded the $2 of me; I borrowed the money of Brown and paid the $2 to the man behind the desk; the man with the hat and coat off kept beside me all the time; before I went in the house I noticed the sign of Lovejoy House on the building; I was not deceived by the sign, for I knew this was not Lovejoy's Hotel, as I had stopped there before; I went down a few minutes ago with Brown and the other gentleman to look after the number and street of the house; the occurrences I have testified to at the Lovejoy House took place on the 28th instant; I do not know either of the defendants in this action.

The case was tried in the special term in June, before Chief Justice Duer, and the result was a decree as prayed for in favor of the plaintiffs, granting a perpetual injunction restraining the defendants from designating their hotel or inn by the name of the "Lovejoy House," or of employing any sign, printing, advertisement or device in which Lovejoy or Lovejoy's is used to mislead the public, and injure the custom or good will of the hotel of the plaintiffs, which has hitherto been rightfully known by the name of Lovejoy's Hotel. The defendants were also to pay the costs of action, amounting to $160 50. The judgment in the above case was rendered on Friday, and it is understood, the more effectually to shut up the house, the furniture in the place was attached and taken out.

Messrs. C. Vanness for defendants. Moses Ely for plaintiffs.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets. Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.

New-York, Monday, Aug. 3, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—The demand is tame; prices are without alteration. Pearls, $7 25@$7 37½; Pots, $7 25 ℔ 100 lbs.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The Boston *Shipping List* states that: "The boot and shoe business has been very good the past week, and sales quite large, particularly of heavy goods. Although the trade is about one or two weeks late, yet the business is believed to be very little, if any, behind last year. Prices generally are well sustained and firm with an upward tendency. The number of buyers from the South and West is still large, with fresh arrivals daily, and we look for an active market for some weeks. There is still a very fair assortment of seasonable goods to select from, but our stock is fast becoming reduced. Manufacturers are turning out comparatively few goods, the continued advance in leather being quite a check on active operations on their part. Prices will, undoubtedly, advance on leading styles before the season closes. The exports by water the past week, principally to Southern ports, have been larger than we have ever had occasion to notice in one week, comprising 12,082 cases, against 5,665 cases for the corresponding week in 1856, and 6,385 cases in 1855. Included in the exports also are 1,500 cases to San Francisco from this port. There is now very little demand for California, and the shipments to that market for some months past have been comparatively light."

COFFEE—Appears in moderate demand, at old figures. Java, 16½c.@17c.; Laguayra, 13½c.@14c.; Jamaica, 12½c.@13½c.; Maracaibo, 13½c.@13½c.; Rio, 10½c.@12½c.; St. Domingo, 12½c.@12½c.; Costa Rica, 14c.@14½c.; Native Ceylon, 13½c. ℔ lb.

STOCK OF COFFEE IN BOSTON, AUG. 1:

	1856.	1857.
Bahia, bags	1,000	—
Ceylon, bags	—	3,500
Java, pockets	8,500	10,500
Porto Cabello, bags	900	—
Rio, bags	—	2,170
St. Domingo, bags	1,200	1,127
Total in first hands, pkgs	11,600	17,297

COTTON—The demand is somewhat brisker, yet prices are not quoted higher.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	13	13	13	13
Middling	15¼	15¼	15½	15¾
Middling Fair	15¾	15¾	15¾	16¼
Fair	15⅞	16	16¼	16¾

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is actively inquired for, at improving prices. Sales—7,800 bbls., mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$6 25@	$6 35
Straight State	6 35@	6 45
Extra State	6 60@	6 90
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	6 25@	6 50
Superfine Ohio	6 30@	6 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 50@	6 50
Extra Ohio	6 50@	6 50
Fancy Genesee	6 90@	7 10
Extra Genesee	7 25@	9 75
Extra Missouri	7 00@	10 50

Canadian is steadily improving. Sales: 400 bbls., in lots, at $6 35@$8 75 for low superfine to very choice extra ℔ bbl. Southern is pretty active at firmer rates. The transactions since our last comprise about 1,800 bbls. low Mixed to choice Extra, at $7 40@$9 75 ℔ bbl. Some new Southern Flour was offered on 'Change to-day, including Richmond City Mills, at from $9 50@$10, and Petersburg Rialto Mills, at $9 50 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is in demand, and is worth $4 25@$6 for Fine to Superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet, yet steady, at $4 10 for Jersey, and $4 40 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is heavy and languid. Sales: 17,260 bushels, including prime white Canadian at $1 88½; mixed Canadian at $1 64; ordinary red Western, Club, at $1 44; prime new white Southern at $1 85; and do. do. red do. at $1 73 ℔ bushel. Rye is dull and somewhat nominal, at $1 10@$1 14 ℔ bushel. Barley is inactive, and of uncertain value. Some new fair four rowed Canadian was exhibited on 'Change to-day. It attracted considerable attention, being the first sample that has appeared here this season. Canada will be unusually prolific in the Barley line this harvest. Barley Malt is unchanged. Oats are in fair request, and are worth 64c.@66c. for Western; 60c.@64c. for State and for Jersey; 56c.@61½c. for Canadian; 58c.@60c. for Pennsylvania, and 54c.@58c. for Southern, ℔ bushel. Corn is depressed and declining. Sales: 31,000 bushels, at 86½c.@89½c. for inferior to prime mixed Western ℔ bushel. Other kinds are out of market, and are nominal in price.

HAIR—Continues dull, the current movements being unimportant. The imports of Horse Hair for the past month, as well as transactions, have been limited, and small sales only have taken place, at 15½c.@26c. for mixed Rio Grande, and 14c.@24½c. for Buenos Ayres, closing with a downward tendency.

HAY—Sales of 700 bales River transpired, at 65c.@75c. ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are moderately inquired for, and are worth from 8c.@13c. ℔ lb.

LIME—Rockland, 75c. for Common, and $1 10 for Lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—The market continues depressed and languid. Porto Rico, 55c.@62½c.; Cuba Muscovado, 46c.@50c.; Clayed Cuba, 40c.@44c.; New-Orleans, in bbls., 70c., ℔ gallon.

Stock of Molasses in Boston, August 1:

	1856.	1857.
Cuba, hhds	4,000	10,400

NAVAL STORES—Rosin and Tar are unaltered. Crude Turpentine is more freely offered, and is selling to a fair extent, mainly for future delivery, at $3 68¾@$3 87½ ℔ 280 lbs. Spirits Turpentine is dull and heavy, at 46c.@46½c. ℔ gallon.

OILS—Linseed is pretty freely dealt in, and is firm at from 76c.@78c. ℔ gallon. Other kinds are unaltered.

PROVISIONS—Pork is improving. Sales 850 bbls., in lots, at $24 50@$24 85 for Mess; $22 75 for refuse Mess; and $19 50 for prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are scarce and nominal, at 11½c.@11¾c. for Hams, and 10½c.@10¾c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon is inactive, and quoted at 11½c.@13½c. ℔ lb. Lard is more inquired for at firmer prices. The transactions since our last reach about 850 bbls. and tcs., mostly fair to prime, at 15½c.@15¾c. ℔ lb. Beef is saleable and firm. The transactions since our last consist of 500 bbls., at $16 25@$17 25 for repacked Western Mess, and $18@$18 50 for extra Western do., ℔ bbl. New Prime Mess Beef $28@$30 ℔ tc. Beef Hams $23 50@$23 75 ℔ bbl. Butter is in demand, and is steady at 15c.@20c. for Ohio; 16c.@21c. for common to very good State, and 22c.@24c. for prime to choice do., ℔ lb. Cheese is dull and heavy at 5c.@9½c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Is pretty active and firm, at $4 75@$5 75 for inferior to choice, ℔ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—The demand is animated, and prices favor factors. Sales: 800 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, at from 7¾c.@10½c., mainly at 8c.@10c. ℔ lb.

Stock of Sugars in Boston, Aug. 1:

	1856. hhds.	1856. boxes.	1857. hhds.	1857. boxes.
Cuba	6,203	6,068	12,406	20,980

WHISKY—There were 500 bbls. Ohio and Prison taken at 32c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Exhibited no new feature. For Liverpool, Cotton, 3s. 6d.@3s. ℔ bale; Flour, 6d.@1s. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 5d. ℔ bush.; Beef, 6d.@9d. ℔ tierce; Rosin, 4½d.@6d. ℔ bbl.; and heavy goods, 7s. 6d.@12s. 6d. ℔ ton. For other ports proportionate quotations.

Spirit of the Trade Circulars.

TELLKAMPF & KITCHING'S MONTHLY WOOL CIRCULAR.

New-York, Saturday, Aug. 1.

During the month of July, the demand for our Native Fleece Wool has been a good and brisk one. The manufacturers who were short of stock, and had not received their supply from the interior, have been the principal buyers. The dealers disposed of their Wool about as fast as they could get it ready for the market. The stock has now, however, somewhat accumulated, while the demand is not as active; yet the holders are quite firm at an advance of from 2c.@3c. ℔ lb above the opening rates. Pulled Wool has also met with a ready sale at advanced prices, and the market is at present nearly bare of old stock. In Low Foreign Wool, there has been a fair business doing, but chiefly for supplying the immediate wants of the manufacturers, and but little on speculation. Although buyers operate very reluctantly, and with much caution, yet the sellers feel quite confident that they will obtain their prices. The late important arrivals of Cape Wools at Boston were readily sold at satisfactory prices. Sales have likewise been made of fine unwashed Mestizo, here and in Boston, at rates within the range of our quotation. Prices for Wool now, and before the duty was taken off, or upon Wool admitted free, differ but very slightly in most descriptions. The accounts of all the extensive Wool Fairs on the European Continent make mention of a rise, more or less upon last year's prices. At the Wool fair in Berlin, (Prussia,) there have been sold in one day about 13,500,000 lbs.—in fact, all the Wool offered brought an advance of 5 to 10 ℔ cent. above the rate of last year at the same period.

Prices Current for Domestic Wool, in New-York, Aug. 1, 1857.

NORTHERN AND MIDDLE STATES.

Choice Sax. fleece	56c.@62c.	¾ and ⅞ blood	44c.@46c.
Saxony fleece	50c.@55c.	Native and ¼ bl'd	40c.@45c.
Full blood fleece	47c.@50c.	Common	35c.@40c.
Lime pulled wool	33c.@37c.		

SOUTHERN STATES.

Washed fleeces	30c.@35c.	Unwash'd fleeces	23c.@30c.
Washed do. burry	20c.@23c.	Unwh'd do. burry	14c.@17c.
Merinoes, washed	36c.@45c.	Mix'd fleeces w'd	21c.@28c.
Merinoes, unwh'd	27c.@32c.	Mix'd do. unwash	17c.@19c.
Lime pulled wool	33c.@36c.		

CANADA.

Com. & ½ bl'd flee	38c.@45c.	Pulled wool	30c.@38c.

PULLED WOOL.

New-York City, &c., Saxony	48c.@50c.
Similar kinds, extra	45c.@50c.
Similar kinds, super	38c.@45c.
Similar kinds, No. 1	32c.@38c.
Similar kinds, No. 2	13c.@15c.
Western States, extra	50c.@55c.
Country pulled, super	43c.@47c.
Country pulled, No. 1	33c.@37c.
Country pulled, No. 2	13c.@16c.
Lambs	37c.@40c.
Tub washed	35c.@45c.

White and Elder's Baltimore Weekly Coffee Circular.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Aug. 1.

	Bags.
Stock of Rio Coffee, July 25	40,900
Received since	2,600
Total	43,500
Sales for consumption amount to about	3,000
Stock of Rio Coffee in first hands, to-day	40,500
Stock of Rio Coffee in second hands, to-day	9,600
Stock of Java and Porto Rico	940
Total	51,040

PARTICULARS OF SALES.

2,600 bags Rio at	11½c. @—c.
6,900 bags Rio at	11c. @—c.
2,100 bags Rio at	11⅜c. @12½c.
1,200 bags Laguayra at	12c. @12½c.
12,800 bags.	

REMARKS.—The market opened this week with a very heavy business, resulting in the sale of some 11,600 bags Rio on Monday and Tuesday, as noticed above, and there was a fair disposition on the part of buyers to take other desirable parcels at the same figures. Holders, however, have generally advanced their pretensions, and have either withdrawn their stocks or demand higher figures, the market consequently closes quietly.

The sales noted have been exclusively to jobbers and grocers. We quote prime and choice Rio 11½c.@12c.; good, 11½c.; fair, 11¼c.; Java, 16½c.@17c.; Laguayra, 12½c.

☞ A little new Rye has reached the Chicago market, where it sells at $1 10 ℔ bushel, to distillers. New Barley is also selling there at $1 ℔ bushel, to the same parties.

DRY GOODS.

SHAWLS, CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.
Our new and handsome store is now open and replete with THE LARGEST AND MOST VARIED STOCK of FALL AND WINTER GARMENTS ever exhibited in New-York.
WHOLESALE BUYERS are respectfully invited to examine our stock, which embraces many exclusive novelties in all prices, and on liberal terms. CHARLES STREET & CO., No. 475 Broadway, On block from the St. Nicholas Hotel.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. IMMENSE REDUCTION IN SUMMER AND FALL DRY GOODS.
Purchasers wishing to effect a saving of FORTY PER CENT. on their Fall goods, should avail themselves of an opportunity but seldom offered to them, as (owing to the death of one of the firm,) we are offering our whole stock without reserve at UNPRECEDENTED LOW PRICES.
Strangers visiting this City should not fail to inspect our goods immediately. The whole must be cleared out by the 15th of this month. LANE & PORTER, No. 317 Canal-st., near Mercer.

CLOSING OUT STOCK OF HOUSEKEEPING GOODS. ALSO, OF WHITE DRAWER GOODS, At very reduced prices.
Large stock of White Shirting Linens. Also, White Marseilles and Piques. Dotted Swiss in great variety, Marseilles Quilts and Linen Damasks. All reduced 25 per cent. in price, By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

IMMENSE REDUCTION IN SWISS AND JACONET BANDS. BEEKMAN & COMPANY Will offer on Monday the balance of their stock of Swiss, Jaconet and Mull Bands for Basques, below cost of importation. Also, 300 Dotted and Plain Swiss Basques at $1 and $1 25 each. No. 473 Broadway.

TRAVELING CLOAKS, TRAVELING CLOAKS. BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway, are in constant receipt of new styles of Traveling Dusters. Price from $1 50 upwards.

EMBROIDERIES, LACES, VEILS, &c., &c. Point and Point Applique Sets and Collars, Swiss and Jaconet Sets and Collars, Selling off at a reduction of 25 per cent. Also, 200 Black French Lace Veils at $3, worth $8. BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

NEW STYLES TRAVELING DRESS GOODS Just received per last steamer, By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

THE COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE, No. 37 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris. SILK STUFFS, LACE, Novelties of different textures, ready-made articles, PRINTED MUSLINS, INDIA and FRENCH CASHMERES.
This house is the most highly recommended in France, and the most considerable establishment in Europe, not only on account of the importance of its manufactures and its extensive sales, but by the grandeur and extent of its warerooms, having an entrance in THREE DIFFERENT STREETS.
The Compagnie Lyonnaise sell none but articles of THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE, and thus, by bringing purchasers in direct relation with the manufacturer, are enabled to offer them GREATER ADVANTAGES than any other establishment.

CHEAP SILKS! CHEAP SILKS! A large and elegant assortment of DRESS SILKS AND SILK ROBES. Also, CHINA SILKS and YARD WIDE FOULARDS, closing out at a great sacrifice, at LANE & PORTER'S, No. 317 Canal-st., near Mercer.

MOSQUITO NETS. Patent Portable Mosquito Nets, forming a large airy canopy. They are constructed very light, and can be closed instantly to the compass of an umbrella. VOORHIS & WHITEMAN, No. 632 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD—LOST OR MISLAID—A PETITION under the two-third act, addressed to Hon. Wm. H. Robertson, County Judge of Westchester County, and signed by numerous creditors of the insolvent therein mentioned. The above reward will be paid on the delivery of the said paper to the undersigned. JOHN H. WHITE, Gilsey Building, No. 169 Broadway.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—The advertiser offers for sale the following superior and well-selected horses, or will exchange them for others less valuable. They are the property of a gentleman who has no use for them, and will dispose of them at very advantageous terms. One span of bays 16½ hands high, 6 years old, a well-matched and gentle, carriage team; 1 span of bays, 16 hands high, 6 years old, a stylish, and well-matched, and gentle team; 1 bay horse 16½ hands high, 6½ years old, a stylish and pleasant driver, can trot in 3:10; 1 bay mare, 15½ hands high, very gentle, safe and pleasant driver, can trot in 3 minutes. The above horses are warranted in every respect. W. H. DISBROW, 5th-av., corner 30th-st.

CARSON & HARD, WHOLESALE PAPER DEALERS AND MANUFACTURERS. Paper of every description constantly on hand or made to order. CARSON & HARD, No. 44 Beekman-st., New-York. GEO. W. CARSON, MELVIN HARD.

PRINTING BY STEAM. COPPER-FACED TYPE. STATIONERS' HALL, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., N. Y. BOWNE & HASBROUCK, PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS and STATIONERS. All kinds of PRINTING executed in the best style, WITH COPPER FACED TYPE, AT THE LOWEST RATES.

WM. D. LA MANO & CO., DECORATIVE Artists, No. 683 Broadway, New-York, respectfully inform the public that they carry on every branch of exterior or interior embellishment, including fresco, oil, encaustic and house painting; also, graining paper-hanging, &c. The most proficient artists are engaged, and patrons are assured that every order will be executed in that style of excellence which confirmed talent can only accomplish.

$50.—ANY RESPECTABLE GENTLEMAN will confer a favor on a widow lady, residing near 6th-av., not far up-town, to advance $30 to $50, for which she will let a large newly-furnished room at $1 75, or a small one at $1, till paid up. Address D., No. 3,248 Post-Office.

A LADY IN REDUCED CIRCUMSTANCES with a young family, and whose husband is in a consumption, is endeavoring to collect enough to purchase a sewing-machine to earn a living for her family. Will the citizens of the Empire City help her by sending contributions to H. B. PIERSON, No. 11 Wall-st.

EUROPE.—A MAN OF EXPERIENCE ABOUT to visit Europe, desires business or commissions there; first class references. Address PERSEVERANCE, Times Office.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE $3 50 SHOES AND gaiters, also the $3 50 and $4 boots, at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st., near the Museum.

ROSSFIELD'S PATENT PORTABLE QUILL FOUNTAIN PEN.—Now for sale at No. 172 Broadway, corner of Maiden-lane.

OAK PIERS FOR SALE AT JERSEY CITY—Inquire of or address W. H. WOOD, office No. 23 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

AMUSEMENTS.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY. MR. BURTON will make his first appearance for two months in the two laughing pieces of SLEEK and TOODLES. Miss S. DENIN, the celebrated artiste, will also appear as the Widow Delmaine.
TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 4, 1857, the comedy of THE SERIOUS FAMILY, in which Mr. Burton, Miss S. Denin, Mr. C. Fisher, Mr. J. Moore, Mr. Holman, Mrs. Dana and Mrs. Holman will appear. And the drama of THE TOODLES. Toodle ... Mr. Burton. WEDNESDAY, to-morrow—PAUL PRY.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets ... 50 cents—Children ... Half price. TUESDAY EVENING, August 4, 1857. Continued and unequaled success of THE WONDERFUL RAVELS. Antoine in his great character of ... Brag. Jerome ... Toney Turveydrop. Espinosa ... Nicolo. PROMENADE CONCERT BY THE MILITARY BAND AT 7. THE JOLLY MILLERS. And the grand comic fairy spectacle of BLANCHE, OR THE RIVAL FAIRIES. Wednesday—Signorina ROLLA as LA BOQUETIERE, and the excellent Vaudeville Company.

WALLACK'S THEATRE. By special desire of a distinguished Senator and a number of officers of the United States Army, the performance for this evening, TUESDAY, Aug. 4, will be, for the last time this season, AN OBJECT OF INTEREST, and Planche's charming extravaganza of THE INVISIBLE PRINCE, in which the beautiful and brilliant MRS. JOHN WOOD will sustain the great character of FANNY GRIBBLES. DON LEANDER. APOLLO. THE AMAZON. The Management has the pleasure to state that MR. JOHN WOOD, whose performance of SHYLOCK has been pronounced by the unanimous voice of the press and public as one of the most artistic renditions on the stage, will sustain, for the first time, the character of FURIBOND. Mrs. Vernon, Miss Emily Mitton, Miss Manners, Mrs. Cook, Mr. Davenport, Mr. Phillips, and a host of talent will also appear. To-morrow—THE CHILD OF THE REGIMENT and SHYLOCK.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE. Dress circle, 25 cents; Pit, 12 cents; Orchestra Chairs 50 Cents; Private Boxes, Second Circle, $5 exclusive, or $1 for each person. TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 4. The performance will commence with THE FAST YOUNG MEN OF NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN. FRISKY COBBLER. LOTTERY TICKET.

HITCHCOCK'S SUMMER GARDEN—NO. 173 (new) Canal-st., open EVERY EVENING, with a grand vocal and instrumental concert. JERRY MERRYFIELD, the great comic singer, will appear every night also. Miss CELIA MORLEY, the charming vocalist, with James Fraser, William Burns, and William Hitchcock in his popular songs. Prof. GIMBER, Pianist.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—THIRD AND POSITIVELY LAST WEEK—THIS AFTERNOON, at 3, and EVENING, at 8, the novelties and grand miracles of that Prince of Necromancers Prof. WYMAN, in his extraordinary and wholly unprecedented list of SCIENTIFIC ILLUSIONS, VENTRILOQUISM, &c. The grand COSMO-PANOPTICON STUDIO still open. The Happy Family, the enormous Living Serpent, &c. Admittance, 25 cents; children under 10 years, 13 cents.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW WORKS ON DRAWING, JUST IMPORTED BY D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.
1. An Elementary Treatise on Orthographic Projection, being a new method of teaching the science of mechanical and engineering drawing. By W. BINNS. 1 Vol. 8vo, with numerous illustrations on wood and steel. $3 75.
2. The Elements of Drawing, in Three Letters to Beginners. By JOHN RUSKIN. 1 Vol. 12mo. $1 25.

OF WHOM MAY BE HAD

Fell, on the Anatomy of Expression	$7 50
Faw, Anatomy for Artists	7 50
Dibdin's Drawing Book, in six parts	1 50
Heshman, on Curvilinear Perspective	3 75
Topling, on Isometrical Drawing	1 75
Sopwith, on Isometrical Perspective	3 50
Hayter, on Perspective and Drawing	4 00
Bolton's Drawing from Objects	2 25
Engineers and Machinists Drawing Book	10 00
Pine's Elementary Treatise on Perspective	0 60
The Railroad Drawing Book, 3 Nos.	[illegible]

"People kill themselves by eating, by drinking, by labor, by sleep, by want of sleep, by sexual excess, by taxation of brain, by money-making and spending, by extended violation of physical law, in almost every direction. Now THE WATER-CURE JOURNAL contemplates a rectification of the general habits of the people in all cases where correction is needful."—DR. JACKSON.
THE WATER-CURE JOURNAL—DEVOTED to Hydropathy, its Philosophy and Practice; to Physiology and Anatomy, with engravings; to Bathing, Dietetics, Exercise, and to all those laws which govern Life and Health. Monthly, only $1 a year. Address FOWLER AND WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

EXCURSIONS.

CHEAP EXCURSIONS TO FIRE ISLAND, $1 20 EACH WAY.—Every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, by Long Island Railroad and Steamer HERO. Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9 A. M. RETURNING—Every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, leave Fire Island at 11 A. M. Tickets for Fire Island to be had at depôt South Ferry. Tickets to return to be had on board steamer HERO. The hotels at Fire Island are new and have ample accommodations of the best kind.

EXCURSION FOR THE MILLION.—TO Staten Island, Fort Hamilton, and Coney Island. Excursion to Staten Island, 7 miles, for six cents, and Coney Island via Fort Hamilton. The Staten Island ferry boats JOSEPHINE and SOUTHFIELD leave every hour from 6 A. M. till 7 P. M. On fine Sundays every half hour till 8 P. M. Passengers for Fort Hamilton and Coney Island will land at the first landing.

THE ANNUAL EXCURSION OF SUNDAY School No. 29, connected with the 20th-st. Congregational Church, will take place on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 5. Steamer FLORA will leave foot of Spring-st. at 10 o'clock A. M., and foot of 30th st. at 10½ A. M. for Pleasant Valley, returning at 5 o'clock P. M. If the weather should prove unfavorable it will be on the next fair day. Tickets 30 cents. Children half price.

EXCURSION.—THE NEW AND COMMODIOUS steamboat UNION, can be chartered for Excursions, with or without a barge, by applying to G. W. WILSON, No. 120 Wall-st., corner of South, up stairs.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A SPANISH CORRESPONDENT—A first-class mercantile house in this City requires a correspondent, thoroughly conversant with the Spanish language, and competent to write Spanish and English with equal correctness and fluency. He must be well posted in mercantile forms and usages, concise and clear in his style, and willing to devote his time and energies to the interest of his employer. The duties of the position are not onerous, but the responsibilities connected with it are somewhat important.
To a gentleman possessing the necessary qualifications a liberal salary will be given, say $1,800 to $2,000 the first year, with a good prospect of advancement. Applicants are requested to give a brief history of their past business career, and a list of their references, which must be of the first class, also to forward two answers to this advertisement—one in Spanish the other in English. Only those disposed to conform to these conditions need reply. Address box No. 3,784 Post-Office, New-York. All applications will be treated confidentially.

WANTED—A PARTNER, WITH $10,000 TO $20,000, in the (wholesale) Gent's Furnishing Business, to buy the interest of one of the partners, who retires, having a large custom. It offers a rare opportunity for investment. Address C. H., this office.

FOR SALE.—THE FIXTURES OF DRY GOODS store, No. 99 Atlantic-street, Brooklyn, consisting of counters, shelves, gas fixtures, awnings, &c. &c., will be sold for one-fourth of its value. Inquire of THOS. S. MARTIN, No. 45 Courtlandt-st., New-York.

$500.—PARTNER WANTED—WITH THE above amount, to take an equal interest in a first class cash business where a man makes from $30 to $50 per week. Apply to KAUFMAN, No. 786 Broadway, late Kaufman & Garrett.

SPORTING.

THE GOODWOOD CUP OF 1857.
THE BETTING BOOK of Messrs. BOND & HARBIN is now open at the office of PORTER'S SPIRIT OF THE TIMES, Appleton's Building, No. 348 Broadway, where the current London odds can be obtained about any horse in the race, American, French, or English.
In addition to this, and outside of their own Book, Messrs. B. & H. are authorized by a responsible gentleman to offer $500 to $600, or $1,000 to $2,000, (and more at the same rate, if required,) that no English horse has won the "Goodwood Cup" for this year.
N. B.—The $1,000 book of Messrs. B. & H. backing the field against any named horse at the last English odds, will be open till 6 o'clock on Saturday evening next. For further particulars, see *Porter's Spirit of the Times*.

A SLASHING BATTLE.—151 ROUNDS IN 3 hours and 18 minutes. Full report of the great prize fight between Bradley and Rankin for $1,000. Preliminaries—articles of agreement—off for Buffalo—the trip to Canada—the ring—details of the rounds—the final result and the excitement thereupon—the return home—Bradley's card to the public. The only complete and reliable report of this exciting contest will be found in this week's CLIPPER, ready on WEDNESDAY MORNING, and for sale everywhere, at 4 cents per copy.

NOTICE.—A PERSON STYLING HIMSELF "Rev. Romney D. Duvan," and representing that he has been an Episcopal and Presbyterian Minister in Virginia, and had the friendship of the late Rev. D. Bullard, of St. Louis, and other clergymen North and South, having given references to respectable gentlemen, who, on being inquired of, state that they know nothing of him, or I can say nothing favorable. I deem it my duty for the above and other reasons to caution the public respecting him. He appears to be about 45 years of age; says he is an Irishman by birth; has an easy address and fashionable air. LEWIS TAPPAN.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WOMAN OF long experience, and first-class recommendations, as cook; understands her business in all its branches, all kinds of game, poultry, jellies, preserves, soups, sauces, &c.; is a first-rate baker; wants a good house, having lived in the place of trust for many years in the first families in the City; will be found obliging and willing. Can be seen at No. [illegible] 6th-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN OF UNdoubted references from former employers in City and country, desires a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or will do housework; can bake and milk. Also, by a neat Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or will assist in the washing and ironing, or would go as lady's maid on a tour. Apply at No. 271 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, WITH excellent City reference, a place in a private family or boarding house, as chambermaid and waitress, or to nurse and chambermaid; does washing and ironing neatly; wages, $6. Also by a girl of 16 as nurse, sews neatly—does light chamberwork; the country preferred; wages, $5; quick at the needle. Call at No. 218 East 22d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOK-KEEPER by one who is thoroughly acquainted with his duties. Speaks the French language fluently, and can give undoubted references with respect to his capacity, honesty and sobriety. Address BOOK-KEEPER, Times Office, Box No. 4,288.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT GIRL a situation as chambermaid and waiter or chambermaid and laundress; is a very neat sewer, and can come highly recommended from her last employers. Call for two days at No. 187½ Laurens-st., corner of Spring.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER; HAS four years' City reference from his last place. Apply at his present employer's, for two days, at No. [illegible] 14th-st., corner of University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl, as chambermaid and waitress; is a good plain sewer. Apply at No. 41 Charlton-st.

WANTED—AT NO. 6 EAST BROADWAY, A clerk for a steamer, one book-keeper, two clerks for a railroad ticket office, four porters for stores, two coachmen, three barkeepers, one hostler, [illegible] three barkeepers, one housekeeper, [illegible] girls to travel, and two express drivers. Apply to GILLEN & CO.

EMPLOYERS IN WANT OF GOOD, EFficient help, would do well by calling at the Bible House, [illegible]. P. S.—A first-class English cook now in attendance. Can be seen this day at the above number.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF FAITHFUL DOMESTICS, established in Chambers-st., 1826, now at No. 6 6th-av., has for the past 32 years supplied their subscribers with the most reliable servants. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A FOREMAN IN A CABINET MANufactory, to go to Matanzas, Cuba. A liberal salary will be paid, and none need apply but those who can give the most satisfactory reference as to character and qualifications. Inquire at No. 203 Washington-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS ENTRY CLERK, one who writes a good hand, and rapidly, and who has a thorough practical experience in the dry goods line. Apply to C. W. MOORE. C. W. & J. T. MOORE & CO., No. 26 Park-place.

WANTED—A FIRST RATE MILLINER AND trimmer to go to the city of Louisville, Ky. To a competent person the highest wages will be paid. The best references required. Apply at the office of BERLY & CO., No. 306 Broadway.

WANTED—IN A BOOT AND SHOE HOUSE, A young man to pack goods. He must be a good marker and understand his business thoroughly. None other need apply at No. 26 Dey-st.

WANTED—A LAD WHO WRITES A GOOD hand, from 13 to 14 years of age, wanted in an office. Apply to COREY & SON, Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., before 10 A. M.

WANTED—IN A BANKING OFFICE, A YOUNG man who has had some experience in exchange money and book-keeping. Address box No. [illegible], with name and reference.

TO LAWYERS.—AN ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT young man, (German,) wishes employment in a law office; he is a good penman, speaks and writes the English fluently and correct, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Salary not so much an object as a knowledge of law. Address LAW, Times Office.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE and two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms in a private family, at No. 37 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN with their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board by applying at No. 78 [illegible], corner [illegible], Brooklyn. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—CONVENIENT TO Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. A good house, with modern improvements, in a fine location and neighborhood. References exchanged. No. 45 [illegible].

BOARD—AND PLEASANT ROOMS FOR GENtlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, at No. 370 4th-av., near 27th-st.

NO. 142 MADISON-STREET.—A FEW SINgle gentlemen can be accommodated with good rooms and full or partial board, by applying as above. Good bath in the house. References exchanged.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER QUARTERS.—THE "FAIRFIELD House" is now completed, and open for the reception of guests. The house is new, well arranged and handsomely furnished, (lighted with gas,) and has every convenience for families who desire all the comforts and conveniences of a first class and quiet hotel. It is located in a beautiful village, of easy access to the city, fine bathing, boating, and the surrounding country abounds in beautiful and rural drives. The subscriber will spare no effort to make the Fairfield House one of the most attractive and desirable Summer resorts. N. H. GILLETT, (Formerly of the Syracuse House,) N. Y. FAIRFIELD, June 26, 1857.

SURF HOTEL, AT FIRE ISLAND.—THIS IS a new house, extensive and well furnished, and well kept, lit with gas, has the great South Bay on one side, and the ocean on the other. The proprietor is determined to make Fire Island the favorite sea-shore resort of New-York. It is accessible twice a day by the Long Island Railroad, leaving Brooklyn at 9 A. M. and 3½ P. M., and arrangements have been made to run on Tuesday and Friday of each week, Cheap excursions, by boat from South Ferry at 9 A. M. for Thompson's Station, and by steamer *Hero* across the South Bay. Fare each way, $1 20. D. S. S. SAMMIS, Proprietor.

CLAVERACK SUMMER BOARDING HOUSE—Four hours' ride from New-York—Board from $3 to $4 a week. Apply to JOHN W. LYON, Claverack, N. Y.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PIANOS, PIANOS, PIANOS. FIRTH, POND & CO., NO. 547 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Have on hand and for sale, at the lowest terms, a large assortment of pianos, at all prices, of rich and powerful tone, patent action, all of our own manufacture and fully warranted; also, second-hand pianos for sale and to rent, and rent applied on purchase. FIRTH, POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway, Between St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels.

A $1,000 ROUND CORNERED PEARL KEYED 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE FOR SALE.—One of the most superb instruments in the United States; finished with pearl, elaborate magnificent open carved work on the case, of pears, plums, and fruits; the legs are of double carved work, of pears, figs, grapes, &c., and the whole finished in a splendid style of grandeur rarely to be found, and in tone is powerful, rich and sweet, which can be fully tested; plate and front is richly set with real pearl birds of Paradise, fountains, vases of plenty, &c.; the whole finished in style of Louis XIV.; made by one of the most celebrated City makers, and warranted for two years. This is a rare chance to purchase an elaborate and extra magnificent piano; rich stool, cover, &c., to match. Cost $1,000, [illegible]. Apply at No. 673 6th av. for four days, from 8 A. M. till 5 P. M. N. B.—A bargain will be offered to a cash purchaser, and will be boxed in the best manner for shipping, if necessary.

SODDLER & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE ACTION PIANO-FORTES, No. 406 Broome-st., (one block east of Broadway,) New-York. We would invite the attention of amateurs and critics to the inspection of our unrivaled stock of PIANO-FORTES, which for tone and durability of workmanship have not been surpassed by any in this country.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte Manufacturers, wareroom, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE—FARMERS' CLUB Meets Aug. 4, TUESDAY, noon, at the Repository, No. 351 Broadway. Subject—the Relations of Atmosphere to Vegetation—The Small Fruits, and Irrigation. Translations, &c. from works received since last meeting will be read. Strangers are always especially welcome. Admission free to all. H. MEIGS, Secretary.

I. O. O. F.—THE R. W. GRAND LODGE OF Southern New-York, will commence its annual session in the room, Odd Fellows' Hall, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 5, at 10 A. M. The election for Grand Officers takes place on THURSDAY, from 3 to 10 o'clock, P. M. By order. JOHN J. DAVIES, Grand Secretary.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS.
LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER. Free from poison, for the destruction of Bedbugs and Roaches, Ants and Fleas, Moths and Mosquitoes, Flies and Plant Insects, Insects on Fowls and Animals. LYON'S MAGNETIC PILLS for the destruction of Rats and Mice. Principal Depôt, No. 424 Broadway. Beware of peddlers. Beware of counterfeits. E. LYON & CO.

New-York Daily Times.
[illegible]
NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1857.

The Times for California.

[illegible] will be issued To-[illegible], in season to mail by the U. S. Mail steamship Illinois. Mail closes at 1 o'clock P. M. [illegible] will contain complete summaries of Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, received since the sailing of the last steamer for California; Reports of [illegible] Public Meetings, &c.; Commercial Affairs; full lists of Marriages and Deaths; Editorial Articles on Current Topics, and a great amount of Miscellaneous Matter.

[illegible] in wrappers ready for mailing, 6 cents per copy. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Police Commissioners met again yesterday, and, after voting 172 times, adjourned without effecting a choice of Commissioner in place of Mr. Draper. Messrs. Bowen, Nye and Stranahan [illegible] as on Saturday, for Cyrus Curtis; Mayors Wood and Powell changed their [illegible] from Phelps to David Banks, and Mr. [illegible] changed his from Daniel Ullmann to Erastus Brooks. Each doggedly maintains his position, and unless a compromise be brought about there is no knowing when this [illegible] question may be settled. The Board did no other business of interest yesterday. They will meet again to-day, but the voting for Commissioner will not be resumed until Wednesday. The proceedings are looked upon with interest, and the [illegible] is crowded daily.

The [illegible] meeting of the citizens of the Fifth and [illegible] Wards, in favor of forming a [illegible] association, was held at the First Ward [illegible] last evening. A series of resolutions, defining the objects of the association, were adopted, and a Committee appointed to enrol members.

The Democrats of the Sixth Ward had a mass [illegible] meeting last night, at which Mayor Wood was not present, but sent Colonel Ming and a letter. There were some strong resolutions, [illegible], and a few speeches. Mr. Kel[illegible]'s speech was the best. The music was not very good, but equal to the occasion. The cheering was very vociferous, but juvenile. The tavern on the opposite corner did a large business.

The Mayor sent a communication to the Board of Supervisors yesterday, returning the resolution authorizing the Commissioners of Taxes to have their [illegible] and fitted up. A communication was received from the Commissioners of Taxes, showing the relative value of the Real and Personal Estate in the City and County of New-York, as assessed in 1856 and in 1857. The results were as follows:

	1856.	1857.
Real Estate	$[illegible]	$[illegible]
Personal Estate	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	$[illegible]	$[illegible]

Increase over 1856, $[illegible].

In the Board of Councilmen, among other matters, a communication was received from Mr. D. D. Conover, which was not read, but made matter of special order for next meeting. Councilman McCarthy refused to vote either way upon any proposed action on [illegible], and after a tedious debate, Councilman O[illegible] succeeded in placing him (McC.) where he [illegible], by the tactics of party, [illegible] placed under arrest. The Board then adjourned.

The Board of Aldermen received two communications from the Mayor last evening—one having reference to a reward for the detection of murderers, and the other urging the necessity of contracts for cleaning streets. A communication was received from the Comptroller in relation to the Police property.

In Baltimore on Sunday night, shortly after 9 o'clock, a man named John T. Berry was deliberately shot while standing at the corner of Baltimore and North streets, by one of a party of young men who were seen lurking at the opposite corner. This is but one of several cases of violence that occurred in that city during 24 hours. Early on Sunday morning a man named Connor was shot by Lewis [illegible], with whom he had a previous difficulty at a drinking house. Both men were seriously wounded.

About one hundred importers met yesterday at 2 P. M., in the rotunda of the Exchange, to devise [illegible] whereby increased facilities might be [illegible] them in getting their goods from the Custom-House. Messrs. Wilson G. Hunt, Francis Cottenet, Gideon Pott, Charles Keutzer, and Alexander T. Stewart were appointed a Committee to confer with the Collector of the Port upon the subject. As soon as the Committee are ready to report, a second meeting is to be called.

Yesterday application was made before Justice Davies for the appointment of a Receiver to take possession of all the John-street Church property in the hands of Benson and others, the defendants, and to empower the Receiver to pay out of the property a loan, from the annual Conference of the Church, amounting to $700. His Honor denied the motion.

The [illegible] Library is closed for the coming three months. The additions to the building will be completed next July, and there will be no departure from the [illegible] style already adopted. It is expected that several rooms at the back of the Library will be ready on the expiration of the interval during which the Library is closed.

The Court of General Sessions opened yesterday for the August term. Nothing was done beyond impaneling a Petit Jury. There was not a quorum of the Grand Jury in attendance. Recorder Smith occupies the Bench.

The inquest, in the case of the murder of young Tompkins, will be resumed this afternoon at 4 o'clock, before Coroner Crane, at Hoboken. There have been no new arrests in the matter since Sunday night. Mrs. Mitchell, who, it will be recollected, was taken by mistake to Hoboken after her arrest, was brought back again, and confined at the Sixth Precinct Station-house, with the other two, as Coroner Crane did not [illegible] to detain her without the Governor's requisition. A requisition, however, will not be necessary, as the arrested parties have all consented to go without this formality. The barkeeper, [illegible], who was arrested on Sunday night, has been identified, by the young men who were with Tompkins, as the man who made the assault with the club.

Gideon J. Tucker was last evening elected a Sachem of the Tammany Society, in place of William H. Cornell, deceased.

James King, who was sent up to Sing Sing in 1854, from Poughkeepsie, on a charge of burglary, escaped from prison last Saturday [illegible], and has not since been discovered.

A young married gentleman fell from the Shrewsbury boat yesterday, and after swimming three hundred yards, was *suffered to drown*. The boat was backed, but there were no appliances on board in the way of tackle or boats to save him.

The number of commuters over the Jersey City Ferry is now 5,000, not including Railroad passengers. August 1st was quarter day.

An injunction has been obtained by Messrs. Leland and Whitney upon an establishment calling itself "Lovejoy's Hotel," established at No. 140 Greenwich-street, where [illegible] the evidence [illegible] the genuine re[illegible] were more indirectly through the [illegible] furnished them to the proprietors.

George Rott, Edward Kenney, John Seracow and Isaac Van Buskirk, the stevedores arrested on Sunday night, charged with assaulting some of their comrades, were yesterday taken before Justic. Dayton [illegible] Edward Kenney [illegible]

[illegible] and demanded a jury trial. They were held to bail in the sum of $250 each. They will be tried to-day at [illegible]. Seracow and Van Buskirk gave bail in $500 [illegible] respectively, to appear and answer if the grand jury shall indict them. There are two complaints against Seracow.

The Health Commissioners yesterday took a trip down the bay, inspected the Quarantine grounds, ate a hearty dinner, and expressed their approval of a new iron scow, constructed for the purpose of burning bedding, &c. from infected vessels. There are three vessels infected with yellow fever, lying at the lower anchorage.

The great prize fight between Bradley and Rankins, the Philadelphia pugilists, for $1,000 aside, came off in Canada, not far from Buffalo, on Saturday. It lasted 2 hours and 58 minutes, and 151 rounds were fought. Bradley was declared winner, and passed through the City yesterday afternoon, on his way home. Large amounts of money changed hands among the "Fancy."

Patrick and Richard Rourke, both sailors, brothers, got into a fight, on Monday morning, in West-street, opposite No. 20, when the latter finding himself worsted, ran away, but was pursued by his brother, who plunged a large clasp knife into his hip, causing a wound four inches in length and three in width. The alarm was given, and Patrick was arrested by the First Ward Police, and taken before Justice Osborne, who locked him up to await the result of the injuries inflicted. The wounded man was conveyed to the New-York Hospital, and placed under the care of Dr. Noyes, who considers his recovery very doubtful. The cause of the quarrel did not transpire, but it is understood that the brothers had been for some time on bad terms.

The publishers of the *Leader* newspaper brought an action in the Marine Court yesterday, against the City Corporation, for the recovery of $476, alleged to be due for publishing the proceedings of six meetings of the Common Council. The Comptroller refused to audit and pay the bill, on the ground that the Common Council (which made the contract with the publishers of the *Leader*) is not an executive body, that it has no right to make contracts, and that this work was of such a character that it should be performed by contract duly made by the Finance Department. Counsel for plaintiffs argued that the Common Council, as a legislative body, had the power to order its proceedings published in such papers as it chose to designate; that the work was of a character that could not well be done by contract, and having been performed at the usual rate, judgment should be for the plaintiff. The Judge so held, and ordered judgment for the amount claimed, with costs and $12 allowance.

The *Dr. Rockwell* is the new iron scow constructed for the purpose of gathering and burning up infected bedding, clothing, &c. She is the joint product of the inventive powers of Dr. Rockwell and Councilman Phillips, and was first suggested by the Times. She is 30 feet long, 10 feet wide, and 4 feet deep; is a square scow, with portable masts and sails; has two air tight tanks, one at each end, and bars of cast iron reaching from side to side, and cost $1,500.

The Joint Board of Brooklyn Aldermen and Supervisors held a meeting last evening to consider the appropriation to be made for carrying on the city government the ensuing year. The resolution as to police money was laid on the table for the present, to enable the Board to determine more definitely the exact amount required. A portion only of the business was transacted, when the Board adjourned for one week.

Mr. Henry W. Mead, City Weigher of Brooklyn, was found dead, on Wednesday morning, in his office, No. 97 Pike-street. It appears that as the porter opened the store of Messrs. Lowe & Bunker, on the same floor with the office of deceased, at 8 o'clock in the morning, he observed a peculiar odor proceeding from Mr. Mead's office, and, on going to it, found that gentleman lying dead upon the floor. Mr. M. was seen in his office towards evening on Saturday, apparently in good health, and it is supposed must have been taken in a fit while sitting in his chair and thus died. Coroner Cornell held an inquest upon the body, and the Jury rendered a verdict of "Death by congestion of the brain and rupture of a cerebral artery." The deceased was a native of New-York, 42 years of age. He leaves a widow, two sons and an adopted daughter, residing in Classon-avenue Brooklyn. Mrs. Mead is in Bridgeport, but was telegraphed yesterday.

American Diplomats and Diplomacy.

In proportion to our years, the United States have contributed liberally to the world's stock of valuable diplomatic lore. Wheaton is to-day, unquestionably, the most generally received authority upon international law, throughout the civilized world; and the dispatches of a long list of our statesmen, ending with the names of Webster, Everett and Marcy, are admitted to be among the ablest diplomatic papers extant. Nor need we rest our laurels on these alone. Dispatches from some of our Ministers abroad are quoted by the authorities as clear, unanswerable expositions of true doctrine on contested points; and others, published at the call of Congress, exhibit a keen research and masterly ability upon the part of their authors, of which we may well be proud.

But while these bright examples give cheering evidence of the name we might achieve in the world of diplomacy, it must be admitted, also that no nation ever furnished in its diplomatic *personel* so much to excite the ridicule of other powers, and to disgrace us in their eyes. We might cite many instances in proof, were it necessary,—but they will readily occur to the reader. Our frequent short-comings in this respect result from the senseless system of selecting men to fill foreign appointments less because of their fitness for the places they are to occupy, than with reference to the necessity of rewarding them for party service. Other nations educate their diplomats for that branch of the public service; but we, if a man fails as a United States Senator, and is repudiated by his State, pack him off to the Court of Madrid, for instance, regardless whether he possesses the first qualification of manner, mind or education.

Nowhere have we suffered greater inconvenience in consequence of these ill-considered appointments than in our relations with Spain, and with the Spanish American Republics of Central and South America. Experience teaches that precisely in these countries are to be found the keenest, shrewdest and most wily diplomats with whom we have to deal; yet, almost without exception during the last ten years, we have pitted against them men devoid of the first qualification. General Augustus Cæsar Dodge represents us at Madrid at this time,—where the very best thing he has accomplished is—nothing; and when we wanted a man to settle affairs with New-Granada at an important crisis, a good-natured, rollicking, blustering lawyer from Louisiana was selected, whose chief qualification would seem to be ability to clothe a good round oath in unequivocal Spanish or French. Before he left the United States we predicted his utter failure,—satisfied that a man in his [illegible] position [illegible] in public [illegible], would return from his mission barren of results. It is said of him that when he reached Bogota he called upon Lino de Pombo, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, unofficially, suggested that there was no use of their trying to humbug each other, told him that he (Mr. Morse) had come down to arrange the pending issues between New-Granada and the United States, that these were his instructions, (submitting them,) which he would like to have him look over, &c.

All this is said to have occurred in the presence of a third party—a music-master in Señor Pombo's family—through whom the whole story speedily found its way into the usual channels of public gossip. Pombo took Morse's papers and kept them for two weeks, during which time our Commissioner was utterly baffled in his efforts to get an interview. Meantime, having thus learned exactly what our Government had instructed its agent to ask, the New-Granadian Minister was able to set about the manufacture of public sentiment against them, so that when at last he gave Mr. Morse opportunity formally to present his demands, it was the easiest thing in the world to reject them, on the ground that "public sentiment" would not admit of their entertainment for a moment! Señor de Pombo had undoubtedly been fully pre-advised of our Commissioner's calibre,—for at Panama, while on his way to Bogota, he never failed of an opportunity to speak his contempt for the people to whom he was accredited, and express the wish that he had them all on a good plantation, at the same time that he boasted confidently of his magnificent intentions in disposing of their property, and invited acquaintances of an hour to go with him to look at various islands in the bay of Panama which he "thought" he would "take."

President Buchanan has, thus far, made very few foreign appointments. While he exercises his own good judgment, prompted by long experience, and guided by his personal knowledge of men and their capability, he will not be likely to fall into serious errors. The only diplomatic *contretemps* into which he has yet been betrayed, that occurs to us, was the selection of Ex-Governor Bigler of California to represent the United States at the polished and elegant capital of Chili; and in that case, we understand that Mr. Buchanan's judgment was overborne by the importunities of political friends, who insisted on this sop for the broken-down and dissolute politician. That he will disgrace the country he represents, no one doubts who knows his antecedents, and is not wilfully impervious to their teachings. We refer, with no pleasure, to these humiliating examples of the injury which may result from improper diplomatic appointments. We hold them up simply as warnings for the future—to impress upon the Administration the necessity of greater caution. Surely, in matters so vitally affecting the American name abroad, and so intimately connected with our interests, political and material, partisan services should be forgotten, and the mental, moral and educational qualifications of applicants be alone considered. The inquiry has too often been, "Will Mr. Jones or Mr. Smith do well enough to make it safe to gratify the Hon. Mr. Snooks, who desires his appointment?" The effort seems to be to ascertain how *low* a grade of qualification may be tolerated without irrecoverable disgrace, rather than to secure the very best ability. Diplomatic positions are parcelled out too often for the *men* who are to be pensioned, when the incumbents should be selected for the *places*, and solely because of eminent fitness. May we not hope that in completing the list of American representatives abroad, the Administration will honor itself and the country by reversing these disgraceful precedents, and giving us such a diplomatic corps as will truly reflect American education, refinement, and ability, wherever they may be located?

A New White House.

The Washington correspondent of *The Press*, Colonel Forney's new paper, says that "there can be little doubt that the erection of a new Presidential mansion will be one of the measures that will receive the favorable action of the next Congress." The propriety of the measure will not be questioned, we imagine, by any one, except those who may have a desire to make way with our Presidents soon after their election. The present Presidential mansion is conceded to be an unhealthy residence in Summer, and Mr. Buchanan has determined not to live in it during the hot months. It can be put to a very good use as the official residence of the President, where he can hold his Cabinet meetings, receive all official visitors, and reside in it during the Winter months, when Congress is in session, if he should find it necessary to be near the Capitol. Of course, the new Presidential mansion would be more out of town, on higher ground, away from the river, and in a healthier location, and, of course, a more elegant and convenient house than the present one, though not necessarily larger. But, while the subject of a new Presidential mansion is under consideration, we hope that the proposition which has heretofore been made to build houses for the Secretaries and Postmaster-General will not be forgotten. It is not so much for the sake of the gentlemen who fill those stations as for the convenience of the people who may have occasion to visit them, that it is desirable they should have a fixed residence, and one suitable to the position they occupy. A proposition has been made by a citizen of the District of Columbia to build four houses for the principal heads of Departments, to be leased to the Government. But the nation is rich enough to build suitable houses for the members of the Cabinet, and it would be true economy to do so. As there is a handsome and commodious house furnished for the residence of the Captains of all the naval stations in the country, whose term of service never exceeds three years, there can be no good reason given why as much should not be done for the heads of Departments at Washington.

The Police Commissioners.—There was a slight change of performances at the Office of the Police Commissioners yesterday, the two Mayors having dropped Mr. Phelps and taken up Mr. David Banks, and Mr. Cholwell having substituted Mr. Erastus Brooks for Mr. Ullmann. The three Republican Commissioners stuck to Mr. Curtis. Mr. Cholwell has a preference for defeated candidates of the American Order, and, we presume, will pay them all the compliment of a day's ballot-ing. Having commenced chronologically with the two defeated candidates for Governor, he will probably next take up the two defeated candidates for the Mayoralty. As the weather continues hot, and the community are easily amused, the little farce performed by the Police Commissioners has a genial effect upon the minds of the people, well adapted to the season. Anything more exciting and violent would prove too much for our wilted citizens during the dog days.

Injustice to Minnesota Settlers.

A correspondent writes us, that through the instrumentality of Hon. H. M. Rice, late Delegate to Congress from Minnesota, all the public lands in that Territory have been withdrawn from settlement by preëmption for four months, in order to enable private corporations to locate the best lands for railroad purposes. If we are not mistaken this is a departure from the general custom in such cases. We believe it is usual to withdraw the lands from private entry while railroad lands are selecting; but certainly it is neither justice nor sound policy to close them against preëmption by actual settlers. If our correspondent's statement is correct, the emigrants who have this Summer gone into Minnesota, under the invitation held out by our Preëmption laws, in the expectation of taking up homesteads at the minimum price, will be compelled either to abandon the country or exhaust their slender means in purchasing of the speculators. The injustice and hardship of such a proceeding could not have occurred to the Secretary of the Interior, or he would have taken some measures to protect the actual settler. Is it yet too late? In any event the selfish conduct of Mr. Rice in thus sacrificing the poor settlers for the benefit of his own speculations, should be remembered in future years, when the money power of these railroad corporations shall seek to force him into places of political honor and emolument.

A Nice Distinction.—The Richmond *Enquirer* claims for Virginia the character and position of a conservative peace-maker, standing politically and geographically midway between the extremists of the North and the South, and serving as a barrier to prevent a hostile meeting of the two belligerent forces. We are glad to see the leading organ of Virginian opinion laying claim to this distinction, as heretofore the same paper has decidedly ranged itself in the ranks of the extreme South. But the *Enquirer* still shows a leaning towards the extremists of the South, which does not promise well for the independence and impartiality of its position. It says:

> "The State of Virginia, standing between the two extremes, the unprincipled traitors of the North, on the one hand, and the furious, fire-eating malcontents of the Slaveholding States on the other, operates in her influence as a calm conservative and mediator between two violent and dangerous currents of public sentiment."

The discontented party of the North are "unprincipled traitors" in the view of the *Enquirer*, but the furious fire-eating disunionists of the Slave States are only "malcontents." But it is something gained for the Virginia organ to confess even that the malcontents of the Slave States may possibly be in the wrong.

The Great McFlimsey Controversy.—The question of Miss Flora McFlimsey's paternity is still enveloped in mystery. There are two parties who take opposite sides in the great controversy, one being vehement for the claims of Mr. Butler, while the other gallantly defend the claims of Miss Peck. We publish a highly interesting letter this morning from a correspondent on this important subject, which throws some light upon the controversy. Miss Peck, it seems, is a beautiful and precocious young lady, belonging to one of the most respectable families in the country, and her father is an accomplished clergyman of the Episcopal Church, whose reputation is beyond a suspicion. Our correspondent furnishes a poem written by the young lady, which certainly evinces a high degree of poetical talent, although it is in a very different style from "Nothing to Wear." It must be borne in mind that that part of Mr. Butler's poem, which the young lady claims to be the author contains nothing which a young lady educated in the seclusion of a country home might not have written; and some of the lines in her version which do not appear in Mr. Butler's, are certainly quite equal to any part of the whole poem. It is, to say the least of it, a very remarkable case, which well deserves to be included among the curiosities of literature.

Getting Goods from the Custom-House—Committee of Importers Appointed to Confer with the Collector.

About one hundred importers met, yesterday, at 2 P. M., at the Exchange, pursuant to a call, to devise some means to obviate the present delay and annoyance to which they say they are obliged to submit in obtaining their goods from the Custom-House.

Mr. Charles Keutgen called the meeting to order, and moved the appointment of John H. Brown, Esq., as chairman.

Mr. Brown, upon taking the chair, said that he had not expected the honor. He had come to be a looker on and vote upon the measures for reform that might be proposed. One thing was very clear to his mind, that a reform was needed. It was fair to say that the Collector of the Port was not to blame in the matter. He had been in office but thirty days—a large amount of goods were stored in the Custom-House warehouses when he came into office, and an unusually large amount of goods had arrived since. The warehouses were crowded, and it was nearly impossible to clear out the goods. It was unfortunate for importers that Mr. Schell did not come sooner into office. It was not necessary to apologise for the Collector, for no apology was needed. The Secretary of the Treasury was also new in office, but he believed that both the Secretary and the Collector were disposed to do all they could to enable merchants to obtain their goods with facility from the Custom House. The fact, however, was, that some old things would be done away, and new things introduced.

Mr. J. J. Henry suggested that the remedy in the case, must be sought through the Collector of the Port. He offered the following resolution as the most expeditious and sure way to effect the end aimed at:

Resolved, That a Committee of five importing merchants be appointed to confer with the Collector of the Port on the subject of delays in passing goods through the several departments of the Custom-House, in order that arrangements mutually satisfactory be perfected between the Government officers and the merchants, whereby increased facilities may be given in passing goods through the various forms of the Customs.

The resolution was passed with but one dissenting vote.

The following was the Committee named as called for by the resolution: Messrs. Wilson G. Hunt, Francis Cottenet, Gideon Pott, Charles Keutgen, and Alexander T. Stewart.

The Chairman, on motion, was added to the Committee.

Mr. Solomon, of the firm of Solomon & Hart, moved that the Committee, as soon as they were prepared to report, call a second public meeting, which was carried.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned, subject to the call of the Committee.

Escape from the Sing Sing Prison.

On Saturday last, about three o'clock, the officers of the State Prison at Sing Sing missed a convict, named James King, who was or should have been at work in the cooper shop, at the north end of the prison grounds. Immediate search was made for him, and, somewhat earlier than usual, the remainder of the men were called from work and locked up.

As yet all efforts to catch King have proved fruitless, although men were immediately sent to all the principal roads leading to New-York, and also to the bridges crossing the Croton.

After King was missed it was recollected that an extraordinary object had been noticed floating in the river in front of the prison. It is now supposed that King had secreted near the water two five-gallon kegs—such articles being made in the shop where he was at work. These he had probably fastened together by a piece of rope, thus forming a kind of cradle by which his head might be held above water.

It is supposed that having completed his arrangements, he launched his barge, and then had a barrow load of shavings thrown over him by one of his fellow-convicts. Such combinations are frequently made between convicts—one being willing to lend the other every assistance possible to facilitate his escape. During the week there was a barge at the prison wharf, from which stones were being unloaded.

Since the escape of King, it has been ascertained that a pair of pantaloons and a white shirt had been stolen from this barge. Probably they were stolen by King, and that he is now abroad, in a becoming citizen's dress, or what will answer in this weather for a full wardrobe.

King was tried at Poughkeepsie, Dutchess Co., in November, 1854, on a charge of burglary. He was found guilty, and sentenced to be confined in the State Prison for 3 years and 6 months. His time would have been out on the 20th of May next. He is now about 22 years of age, 5 feet 7¼ inches high. He has light hair, and his face is quite freckled. He is a native of New-York. He has behaved well while in the prison. A reward of $50 has been offered for his recovery.

Rapid Rise in Fortification Lands.—In the Appropriation Bill of the last session of Congress, $150,000 was set apart with which to commence building a fortification on or near a promontory called Wilken's Point, on Long Island, opposite Throg's Neck. Wilkins' Point was adjudged to be the most suitable location for the purpose of any in that neighborhood, and accordingly negotiations were opened with the owner, Mr. Weissmann, for its purchase, by Major Barnard, of the Board of United States Engineers. This was in the fore part of the month of April last, and the price named by Mr. Weissmann was $120,000. The Government had the refusal of the property for that sum until the 1st of May. General Totten, the Chief Engineer, thought this too high a figure, and the Secretary of War evidently thought so likewise, for the offer was not accepted.

Meantime certain speculators, getting wind of what was going on, saw that it would be a grand opportunity to make a pretty penny out of the Federal Treasury, and accordingly tendered the owner of Wilkins' Point $130,000 for his land, which was accepted, on condition that the Government went over the limited time without buying.

Mr. George Irving, one of the buyers, and his associates, after coming into possession, immediately elevated the price to $200,000, and went to Washington with certificates, affidavits, vouchers and what-nots, and that old fogy Uncle Sam was persuaded to pay the very round sum of $200,000 for property which he refused to buy at $120,000 less than three months before.

The property bought measures about 12[illegible] acres, but does not include the whole Point. There yet remains some 30 acres, covering a large portion of the water front of one side of the Point, which the Government in the end will be compelled to purchase also.

Quarantine—A Row.

There have been no arrivals of vessels from sickly ports. The *Hesperus* has been permitted to come up and discharge.

There was quite a row on Saturday night among the stevedores, who being debarred from visiting their homes while employed upon vessels in Quarantine, took up their lodgings in the empty hospital buildings, as the next most desirable form of relief from their confinement on shipboard, to spend the Sabbath. Some of them having obtained some bad liquor from a groggery opposite the Quarantine gate, got a large brick in their hat, and raised a very respectable City muss, to the no small scandal of the peace-loving citizens of Stapleton, and to the great annoyance of the Health Officer. A portion of the gang, who had conceived some grudge against the others, entered their sleeping apartments after they had retired, and assailed them with [illegible] bats, clubs and cabbage heads, stolen from a neighboring garden. A general melée followed, in which Peter Hale and Charles Rogers were quite badly injured. George Rott, John Seracow, [illegible] Knight and Isaac Van Buskirk made a complaint against the ringleaders, who will be arrested and taken before Judge Dayton, as soon as they are discharged from their Quarantine bonds.

A Hop at Bath.—A pleasant affair came off at the Bath Hotel, Sea Side, L. I., on Saturday night. The guests of the house, who are visiting Bath equally for health and enjoyment, thinking doubtless that they would advance more rapidly on the road to the latter by a series of "hops," determined during the week to initiate their Terpsichorean entertainments at its close. Shelton's band was sent for; the ladies prepared to look beautiful; and friends from New-York were invited to be present. The dining hall was the dancing room, and it was filled with fair women and bravely dressed men. Among the former we observed Mrs. McC——, Mrs. H——, and Miss P——, of this City, and Miss J——, of Brooklyn. A cool breeze from the ocean reinvigorated the dancers as soon as they became fatigued, and enabled them to perform their arduous duties with becoming agility. At the stroke of midnight—announcing Sunday—the Cinderellas fled from the ball-room, doffed their dancing costumes, and the lights were put out.

Fortunate Escape.—Yesterday afternoon at about 5 o'clock, as a woman named Ellen Casey was taking some clothes off a line from the top of house No. 156 Charles-street, she over-reached herself, and was precipitated into the adjacent vacant block from a height of 37 feet. Doctor Van Antwerp was in attendance, and states that she has only suffered a severe sprain of the muscles and tendons of one foot. Her escape is perhaps due to her falling on a car that was keeled, which yielded and broke the fall.

Democratic General Committee.—A Mass Meeting.—There was a meeting of the Cooper Democratic General Committee, Saturday evening, at Tammany Hall. The attendance was small, and no special business was transacted. An adjournment was had till next Tuesday evening, when arrangements will be perfected for a mass meeting to protest against the acts of the late Legislature.

The Custom-House.—No new removals were made at the Custom-House yesterday. The axe is suspended yet over the necks of a host of Inspectors. The casual reader might have concluded, from the way it read in our paper of yesterday, that the list of the fifty night-watchmen were new appointees. This is wrong. They were the men who lost their places by the late instructions from the Department, abolishing the office and devolving the duties upon other parties.

Meeting of the Tammany Society—Election of a Sachem.—A regular monthly meeting of the Tammany Society was held last evening, at Tammany Hall. After the usual formal business, Gideon J. Tucker was unanimously elected Sachem, in place of William H. Cornell, deceased. No other business was done.

Personal.

The following is a list of Americans registered at the Banking office of the American-European Express and Exchange Company, Paris, from July 9 to July 16, 1857:

W. G. Wett and lady, L. de Angelis, John Anderson, James Walker, Jr., and lady, A. and A. Robbins and lady, W. W. Phelps, T. H. Ingraham, M. D., A. Waller and lady, G. S. Halstead, P. V. Manden, John Maulson, Jr., D. E. Thomas, J. F. Tratter and family, M. Willard, E. T. Bracon and lady, D. S. Teats, W. Williams, W. Carr and lady, W. M. Tileston, E. Mathews and family, T. H. Faile, Jr., E. B. Abbott, H. J. Raymond, New-York; E. F. Guion, F. Dogar, E. Ardeville, J. B. Brander and wife, D. Jamison, Louisiana; W. Johnston, A. Wolf and lady, Ohio; Dr. M. S. Wickersham and family, Pennsylvania; A. B. Campbell, M. D., Dr. W. H. Bruster, W. McGinn, J. G. Baumgarten, E. H. Lewis and lady, North Carolina; G. O. Johnson, Georgia; E. B. [illegible], Alabama; E. C. Cameron, New-Jersey; Edward Field, M. M. Jones, Rhode Island; F. B. Kinkead, Kentucky; H. S. [illegible] and wife, California; W. F. Berry, District of Columbia.

Nothing to Wear—Peck vs. Butler.

[illegible], Aug. [illegible], 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Being in the vicinity of the residence of Rev. Isaac Peck, and feeling some interest in the discussion of the question of authorship, now oscillating between the claims of Miss Sarah Peck and William Allan Butler, I have been at the trouble of writing out some information which may be additional to that now in the possession of your readers.

Rev. Isaac Peck resides in the town of Greenwich, in the State of Connecticut, about eight miles from the village of Portchester. He was for seven years the assistant of Rev. Dr. Lyell, of Christ Church, and for eleven years taught a classical school in this City. He now has charge of the Parish of Portchester. Mrs. Peck married a daughter of the late Chief Justice [illegible]. Miss Sarah, the heroine of all this [illegible], is the oldest child, and is now nearly fifteen years of age. She is of middling stature, [illegible] complexion, rather pale, with dark auburn hair, high forehead and dark eyes—full and dreamy when at rest.

Until the past two years her education has wholly devolved upon her parents. She is now attending a school taught by a gentleman who has formerly officiated in the pulpit. Every attention has been given to the education of Miss Peck, and she is proficient in Latin and Greek, and familiar with Algebra. She has enjoyed full liberty to indulge in such reading as her taste prompted, having free access to the large library of her father.

The first knowledge of the publication of *Nothing to Wear* came to Miss Peck, about the last of May or the first of June, at school, where a companion one day repeated some of the first few lines. These attracted the attention of Miss Peck, and she asked her companion where she had seen them, and was answered that they were in the *New-York Observer*. Of course her curiosity was excited, as she recognized in the "Flora McFlimsey," a theme of her own creation. She asked her companion to bring her the paper in which they were printed, which was done, and then she found her lines had swelled almost to the magnitude of an epic.

She returned the paper, and shortly after, at home, repeated to her mother the lines which she had written. At a subsequent period, while riding in the carriage with her father, she repeated the lines to him. She was much in the habit when riding with her father, of repeating scraps of poetry, apparently unconscious whether they were being listened to by those around her. After repeating the lines, she turned to her father and asked him what he thought of them. He replied that he had not paid much attention to her recitation, and told her to repeat them. This she did, and then he made some remarks implying slight praise of the versification and thought, and asked her where she got them. Then she says in reply, "Papa, I wrote them." Of course some questioning followed, in which she narrated the circumstances under which she lost her poem—her loss of the manuscript fragments—and the publication of lines similar to hers, with many more, which she had seen in the *Observer*.

Until that moment, Mr. Peck himself was unconscious of the existence or publication of the poem. He reprimanded his daughter for her carelessness in losing the poetry, urging her in future to show her compositions to him. This she promised to do, and there the subject dropped. The curiosity of the father had been awakened, but he gave it little further attention, until at a subsequent period, when a clerical friend was a guest at the house. The girl had always been a favorite with this gentleman, he frequently making her presents of books. He told her of a little poem which he had brought for her, and which was just then being much talked of in the City. He went on to repeat the first lines of "Nothing to Wear." Here was "Flora McFlimsey" again, and of course she was again recognized by Miss Peck. Her father said to his visitor, "Why, Sarah [illegible] something very much like these." The friend was anxious to hear her lines, and at his request she repeated them [illegible]

[illegible]

Through the dampness and dirt [illegible] way;
Hear the sharp cry of childhood, the groans that resound
From the poor dying creature who writhes on the floor
The oaths that profane—like hell's echoes—abound,
And the prayers which the starving poor suppliant round
For the land where the famished shall hunger no more.

Upon his return to our city, the clerical friend narrated this episode—and, I believe, did not hesitate to express his conviction of the entire truthfulness of Miss Peck—and that she had written the lines, had lost them, and that they had been found by some person, who altered, enlarged, and published them.

In the circle in which the clerical friend [illegible] it, of course the story was received with great interest, and discussed freely. It is not surprising that it should have found its way from that circle to the newspapers. But before anything had ever appeared in print, the father of Miss Peck called upon Mr. Harper, and narrated the circumstances, requesting that Mr. Harper would communicate them to whomsoever had furnished the poem for his paper. This Mr. Harper declined doing. It was with him a matter of business—he had paid for the manuscript, and had published it, and he was indifferent as to who might or who might not be the author, either of the six lines, or the nine lines, of the twenty-four lines, or of the enlarged and amended poem. When the poem assumed a book form, the father called upon the publishers, repeated his statement to them, suggesting that they would impart it to the author of the book. He received no response.

The subject was first publicly alluded to in the columns of the *Courier and Enquirer*, but without any mention of the names of the parties. This publication was noticed in the *Evening Post*, the editor of which paper coupled with it the name of Rev. Isaac Peck, as the father of the young lady alluded to. The same publication of the *Post* contained the letter of Mr. William Allan Butler, claiming the sole authorship of the poem. Upon the solicitation of friends, and the advice of judicious friends, Mr. Peck prepared and published his letter—stating the facts nearly as I have given them.

There the matter, so far as the two persons most interested are concerned, was permitted to drop. The editors of the different newspapers have, however, made innumerable comments, some adopting the truthfulness of Mr. Butler, and some placing equally implicit reliance upon the statements made by the father upon the vital assurances of the daughter.

I do not, myself, propose to attempt a reconciliation of the direct contradictions which are found in the publications. I have intended only to fill up the statements made by Mr. Peck, in order that those who feel interested might have before them all the facts, to aid them in reaching a conclusion. I think there are internal evidences in the lines produced by Miss Peck, which go very far to justify a belief that she is entirely truthful in all her statements, and entitled to be awarded all that is claimed for her.

One thing more. Of her ability to write poetry of a far higher order than the mass of that which fills the magazines and newspapers of the day, there can be no doubt. She has written enough, which she has not lost, to establish that claim. Most of her compositions are mere fragments—fragments that would bear and justify the addition of prefaces or conclusions similar to those produced on the original of *Nothing to Wear*. At my solicitation, I was permitted to make a copy of the following—the longest poem which she has written—yet incomplete, but having an uninterrupted connection:

THE SHIPWRECK.

Fair shone the sun on the Atlantic wave,
And ocean's breast swelled to the gentle gale,
And Triton, skimming from his coral cave,
Inspired the [illegible] in [illegible] sail.
The weight of many [illegible]
In [illegible] deliver light.
Far on [illegible]

The billows sparkled in the sunshine bright,
And Nature smiled, rejoicing at the sight.

Now proudly sailing on the watery way,
The Comedy moves majestic as a queen,
Full many a league the sea behind her lay;
Another day the wished-for shore had seen,
And bearing, with a vast and joyful crew—
Breasted the billows that besieged her side,
And cleaved again the road so well she knew;
Confronting with her snowy breast the tide,
As if its dreamy threat'nings she defied.

A motley throng upon the deck were scattered.
There were old men who numbered many a score;
The veteran tar in many a conflict battered,
Who, with long yarns of incidents of yore
Had oft and oft his fellow tar amused;
There also youthful sailors, fair and strong,
Were singing merry at their task, as used,
And thoughtless in their gay and happy song,
Rejoiced in end so near, of way so long.

There friends and kinsmen, sisters, sons and daughters
Stood jesting gay, and each a glad smile wore,
Who ne'er were rocked upon old ocean's waters,
Nor felt the tossing of his waves before;
But all, rejoicing at the thought of home,
That blessed soil which soon they hoped to reach,
Were sweetly thinking on an hour to come,
And felt a joy no tongue can ever teach,
And hearts swelled high beyond the power of speech.

But lo! I gaze yonder, in the dusky West—
A darkening gloom looms gathering on the sky,
Which, [illegible], with the lady crest,
The ship so joyous did not yet espy;
But none, [illegible], saw the omen slight,
Its deathly-boding message none might mark,
For none—enraptured with their visions bright,
And joyous as the strain of matin lark—
Bestowed one thought upon that warning dark.

It rises slow, and spreads with wide volume,
As one dark spot the sky's fair front upon,
And deep and stern is heard the muttered boom
Of thunder, ill-disguised, while ever and anon,
Athwart the gloomy surface darts a gleam
Of streaky lightning, glimmering with a ray,
So swift and transient, that it scarce might seem
To be aught more beside the fitful play
Of quivering sunbeam, gleaming on the spray.

Darker the sun now casts his trembling gleam,
Encircled with a fleecy, azure cloud,
So closely compassed that naught more was seen
Save the round orb that pierced its folding shroud;
The rising tempest, heavy shadows cast,
Upon the wild and troubled waves of ocean,
And like a nut-shell on the waters vast,
The Comedy, swayed by the conflicting motion,
Was tossed, bewildered, on the fierce commotion.

Increased to winds the gentle breezes blew—
And rolling swiftly o'er the rippling sea,
The heavy billows and strong furrows threw
Against the rudder, stern and side, while she,
Distracted by the current's raging force,
Danced on the billows, now to fury lashed,
In vain endeavor to pursue her course,
While wilder yet the flaming lightning flashed,
And louder still the pealing thunder crashed.

"Down with the sail," aloud the Captain cries—
"Why stand ye here thus idle and inert?"
Aroused, at once, the eager seaman flies,
With powers awakened, active and alert,
To tear the canvas from the towering mast.
No word was spoken—silently they vie,
And scarce a sign from man to man was past;
Yet upward, oft, was cast an anxious eye,
Upon the dark, black mass, now spreading wide and high.

The sun was veiled and gone; the thunder jarred
The strong foundations of the mighty deep;
The winds disastrous with the waters warred,
The raging waves are mountains tall and steep;
And lightning streams with fitful glare,
While fiercer yet the mighty conflict raged
Through all the wide, extended realms of air,
And [illegible] fiercer contest [illegible],
And in the strife all Nature's force engaged.

Upon the deck the crowd, fast gathering grows,
And [illegible], then sounds the signal gun;
While from the cabin one faint murmur rose:
"God spare my husband! God preserve my son!"
Now trembled all with ill-dissembled dread,
Loud shouts the Captain, "Cut away the mast!"
While to their task the fearless seamen fled.
O'er every brow a gathering gloom fell fast,
And every eye around was fearful cast.

Far distant gleams the beacon's murky light,
Too friendly warning of a dangerous strand,
Yet now it shines disastrous on the sight,
Although a token of the promised land.
Now falls the second mast, and now the third,
Those mighty trees—the ship's delight and pride;
Now wave on wave, in quick succession stirred,
Tossed her, disabled, now from side to side,
Nor could she, reft of all, the raging onset bide.

Then all around was darkness and despair;
Then weak hearts fainted and the braver quailed;
And now no sound, where but an hour before,
Mirth, joy, and transient happiness prevailed.
Now down she sinks, while, yawning to submerge,
The sea received her, with her numerous host;
Now high uplifted on some mountain surge,
The laboring ship, from off her lofty post,
Discerns, though dim and dark, the distant coast.

These lines have never been revised—have not even been rewritten by the young lady, since she first composed them. They are not polished, and there frequently occur words for which others might well be substituted. Miss Peck has never received any poetical training; she knows nothing more of the rules which govern poetical composition than she has imbibed from reading poetry, and in judging of these verses the critic will necessarily be called to make some allowance for the inexperience and crudeness of a girl, but just in her teens. But, without these allowances "The Shipwreck," for beauty of imagery, vigor of expression, and freedom of versification, can not but attract attention, and demand admiration.

I leave the subject—but I hope the discussion is not to end. I hope that there will be somebody to analyze both the statements which have been made, the lines given, which it is assumed were the foundation-stones of the poem as well as the structure which they have been made to sustain. JUSTICE.

Fair and Firemen's Contest at Elmira.—The last of August is set down for the Annual Fair of the Young Men's State Agricultural and Mechanical Society at Elmira, Chemung County, in this State. In addition to the other attractions which are common on such occasions, the uncommon one of a grand water-fling will come off by the various ambitious engine companies from different parts of the country, who will seize the opportunity to exhibit their prowess in the peculiar line of their profession. The Fair opens on Monday, after which the Firemen's Ball will take place. Tuesday will be devoted to favorite amusements, after the liking of each individual; Wednesday will be devoted to a parade and torch-light procession in the evening; Thursday will be employed in preparations for the playing match, which will take place on Friday—the terms of which are as follows:

First Class Engines—9 inch and over cylinders, play through 100 feet of hose and a 1¼-inch nozzle, both height and distance.

Second-Class Engines—8 inch and under 9 inch cylinders, play through 100 feet of hose, on height and distance, through an inch nozzle.

Third-Class Engines—Under 8 inch cylinders, play through 100 feet of hose and a ¾-inch nozzle, on height and distance.

In the above trial, the aggregate on height and distance will be counted in awarding the prizes, which are as follows:

First Class Engines—First prize, $1,000; second prize, $600.

Second-Class Engines—First prize, $600; second prize, $400.

Third-Class Engines—First prize, $500; second prize, $300; third prize, $200; fourth prize, $100.

Each company will pay $25 as an entrance fee, for which season tickets for admission to the fair will be given to all the members.

Chief Harry Howard will preside over the New-York Department, and will occupy a large marquee in the centre of the New-York encampment. The firemen will all camp out during the Fair. This City will be represented at Elmira by Mutual Engine Company No. 51, located on Twenty-second-street, near Second-avenue, and doing duty in the First, Fourth and Fifth Fire Districts. The Company numbers over fifty members, and will take their "Shanghae" engine, built last year by Messrs. Button & Co., of Essex-street.

Philadelphia will send six companies. Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Boston, and other cities out of this State, besides nearly every city in the western part of New-York, will be represented, and the contest cannot fail to be a most animated one.

SUPPOSED MURDER AND ARSON.

Arrest of James Shepherd on Suspicion of Murdering his Wife and Burning the House—Testimony Before Justice Davison.

On the morning of the 9th of June last, between 1 and 2 o'clock, a fire broke out in a small frame dwelling situated in Fifty-third street near the Tenth-avenue, owned, and occupied on the upper floors at that time, by one James Shepherd and wife; the lower floor was occupied by an old German named Christian Geyer. The premises were very soon consumed. The flames also spread to several other tenements adjoining, and they were burned to the ground.

In the ruins of Shepherd's house the charred remains of Mrs. Shepherd were found by Fire-Marshal Baker. With the aid of the Police they were conveyed to the Twenty-second Ward Station.

From the conduct of Shepherd, both before and after the fatal occurrence, it was believed that the fire had been wilfully applied, not only for the destruction of the house, to obtain an amount of insurance from the Insurance Company, of more than double its value, but to cover up all traces of the murdered wife.

The statement of Shepherd is that he retired to bed on that night between 8 and 9 o'clock; at 12 o'clock he heard the voices of two Germans down stairs, one of which he recognised as that of Geyer, who lived on the first floor; he then fell asleep again; some time afterwards his wife woke him up, exclaiming: "My God, Jim, the house is on fire!" He jumped up, put on his pantaloons, went to the front window and tried to get his wife out, but the blaze and smoke coming up from below prevented him. He next opened the door leading to the hall, when the fire and smoke came in so strong that it prevented his closing it again; he then sought the window in the back room where there was no blaze or fire; he endeavored to get his wife out at this window, but she said no, she would get killed. He then got partly out at this window, and tried to pull his wife after him but she broke away from his grasp (as she was a very strong woman) and he fell into the yard, a distance of only about nine feet. After this he did not see or hear his wife again alive. When in the yard, he says he tried to enter the house by the back door, but the fire and smoke prevented him.

It further appears from the evidence that the house was but eighteen feet square and two stories in height; the first floor having but two rooms and the upper story three, built in a rough manner with old boards, and had been standing four years. The best part of this house had been taken away and moved to Harlem, where Shepherd was building another house, into which he intended moving.

On the Fifty-third-street house Shepherd had procured an insurance of $250, and $60 on his household effects. He was owing nine months' ground rent, which he had promised to pay on the day previous to the night of the fire.

Fire Marshal Baker deeming the matter one of strong suspicion, conferred with Mr. District Attorney Hall, and obtained from that efficient officer certain facts and instructions. In order to make a complete investigation, it was found necessary to exhume the body of Mrs. Shepherd, and accordingly Dr. John M. Carnochan accompanied by Mr. Baker, went to Greenwood Cemetery, and a *post mortem* examination was there made which resulted in eliciting some important facts tending to establish the theory that Mrs. Shepherd was not physically in a condition to escape with her husband.

The following is a synopsis of a portion of the evidence:

Peter Bogart testified that he was the first one at the fire; the only person he saw was Shepherd, who was coming from his front door, exclaiming, "The Dutch have burnt my wife!" As witness was approaching the house he noticed the fire burning through about the centre of the roof. Shepherd did not say his wife was in the house; witness went to the front door and up the stairs to near the top; the fire was then burning in the roof; the rooms were filled with smoke, but he did not see any fire down stairs; he went down again, and around to the rear of the house; took a piece of board, got on the kindling-wood shed and pushed up the window, and looked into the room but could not see any one; he then went to the front of the house, broke open one of the windows, but could not see or hear any one there; the fire at this time was falling from the ceiling on the flooring and on a pile of clothes which laid on the floor in the northeast corner of the room; he then went to Mr. Trimer's house on the rear of the same lot, and woke him up; after the fire was out he saw the burnt remains of Mrs. Shepherd; the head was toward the street, at the extreme northeast end of the house and at about the place where witness saw what he supposed to be a bundle or pile of clothes in the upper room; the body lay on its back, arms spread open, and legs extended, the face all burnt off; one foot and part of the leg was also burnt off, and both hands were pretty much burnt off; witness is positive that the fire did not commence down stairs; he knew that Shepherd and wife did not live happily together; has heard him abuse her, and have seen a strange woman with him dressed in black; on one occasion Mrs. Shepherd came up to her Husband while this woman was talking with him; she said to him, "You have got that dirty beast with you again;" he replied, "he could not help it, she wouldn't stay away from him;" his wife then tried to take him away, when he called her a d—d b—h, and went off with the young woman.

John Hay testified that he is a member of the Fire Department, and resides in Fifty-third-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, in sight of the former residence of Jas. Shepherd; that at the time of the fire he was awoke by his wife, and went instantly to the street; he saw the fire and flames coming from the roof of the building; on reaching the premises he saw Shepherd in front of the house, calling out, "My frau—oh! my frau," meaning his wife; a policeman was there; witness's house was within 150 yards of the fire; he noticed at that time that all the fire was in the upper part of the building, and none down stairs; he did not see or hear Mrs. Shepherd; witness saw the old man Geyer, who lived in the lower part of the house, bring out his bed; witness was present when the body of deceased was found; he knew Mrs. Shepherd to be a smart, active woman; she went out to do washing almost every day; thinks that if she had been alive at the time of the fire she would have escaped from the house as well as her husband.

Christian Geyer testified that he lived in Shepherd's house on the first floor on the night of the fire; he saw Mrs. Shepherd return home about 8 o'clock, and that soon afterwards he went to bed; he did not use any light but went to bed in the dark; he did not awake until the alarm of fire; the burning was all above him and falling down; did not see or hear anything of Mrs. Shepherd; he had about 30 bundles of match sticks on a mattress in his front room, and after the fire he found several bundles only partly burned.

Henry Trimer testified that he owned the lot of ground on which Shepherd's house was built, and that about four years ago he assisted to build it; should say it was worth about fifty dollars at the time of the fire; did not know that Shepherd was insured, although Shepherd had often asked witness to get insured, saying they could get insured together; he knew that Shepherd had moved the best part of his house to Harlem, where he was building, and knew that Shepherd ill treated his wife; often heard him abuse her in the middle of the night.

Frederick Tanger testified he lived next door to Shepherd, and was aware that Shepherd ill-treated his wife, and was in the habit of drinking.

Catherine Hosey testified: That a little over a year past, both Shepherd and his wife joined the Baptist Church in Fifty-third-street, and that he treated his wife better afterwards, until the past two or three months, when he took to drinking again and ill-treated her; Mrs. Shepherd came to the house of witness about ten days before the fire and burst out crying; she said; "James had broken out drinking again;" shortly after Mr. Shepherd got insured his wife told witness that she was afraid that he would burn the house down.

Mary Dikis, testified that she was often at Shepherd's house in Fifty-third-street, and was second cousin to his wife, and knew that she never lived happily with him; in February or March last, took tea at Shepherd's house in company with my husband and my mother; previous to leaving, Shepherd showed us an insurance paper, and said he should have a bonfire there some night; he then laughed; deceased often told witness about a young woman named *Robinson*, who dressed in black, that was after her husband, and that whenever she went to the building where her husband was at work, she would always find this woman there; deceased asked witness on the Thursday previous to the fire, if James had told her about her falling down and breaking a watch; witness said no; deceased then replied that her husband had said he wished that it had been her neck that was broken instead of the watch; upon saying this deceased burst out crying.

William Lessenbee, a boy about eleven years of age, testified to being at Shepherd's house one day at about twelve o'clock, when Shepherd came home drunk and wanted his wife to give him a dollar, and on her refusing to give it to him he picked up a plate to throw at her, but did not do so; he then took her gold watch and said he would get a dollar on that. The boy was sent to watch Shepherd, who sent him back to the house twice to ask for a dollar, but each time Mrs. Shepherd refused to give it to him.

Robert Dikis testified that while at Shepherd's house, on Sunday afternoon, Shepherd showed him an insurance policy on his house; witness looked at it, and asked why he got insured when he was going to live at Harlem; Shepherd replied, he intended to burn the house, and Jane along with it; he then laughed; as soon as witness heard of the fire, he thought Shepherd had carried out his intention.

On the testimony adduced, Justice Davison issued a warrant for Shepherd's arrest. On Sunday last, Mr. Baker visited Harlem, found the whereabouts of the accused, and officer Berthell, of the Twelfth Ward, took him into custody. The prisoner stands committed for further examination before Justice Davison.

The Great Prize-Fight Between Bradley and Rankins.

The great Prize-Fight for $1,000 a side, between Bradley and Rankins, of Philadelphia, of which the sporting papers have had so much to say, came off at Fort Albin, (Canada,) a few miles from Buffalo, on Saturday last. The betting on the ground was at $100 to $60 on Bradley, the heaviest and better-known of the combatants. After fighting 151 rounds, which lasted 2 hours and 56 minutes, Bradley was declared the winner.

The contest is described by those who saw it as one of the finest and best-contested on record. The hitting was admirable. Both parties were badly "punished," Bradley not so much as to prevent him starting soon afterwards for home with his friends. He passed through this City yesterday afternoon, and was warmly greeted by the lovers of his art.

Large sums of money were lost and won by the fancy both here and in Philadelphia.

Bradley (and Rankins, too, we believe) is an Irishman. He keeps a porter-house in Philadelphia, of which place he has for years been known as the "Champion." Some four or five years since he challenged Tom Hyer, and arrangements for a contest between these parties were made, but it fell through, owing to some difficulty about the stakes, which were to be for $10,000 a side. He is a very large man, larger than Hyer. He will now be a greater lion than ever, and can make a fortune out of his porter-house, and the crowds who flock to see him, unless, like most of such champions, he should become intoxicated by the honors thrust upon him, and grow helplessly dissipated.

The interest manifested as to the result of this combat in this City was very great. The various newspaper offices were thronged on Saturday night by "artists," "suckers," "roughs," "sporting" and "fancy" men of all kinds, eagerly inquiring whether any dispatches about the great fight had been received. This was the first intimation that most respectable folks had hereabouts that any "great fight" had taken place.

From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, Aug. 3.

The prize fight for a thousand dollars a side, between Dominick Bradley and S S. Rankin, of this city, which has caused so much excitement among the "Fancy" of late, came off on Saturday afternoon. Bradley was victorious. We have had a conversation with an eye witness of the affair, who gives us the following particulars:

The party left Buffalo on Saturday on a steamboat chartered for the purpose, and proceeded to an island fourteen miles distant from that city, where a ring was formed. A Sheriff from Canada, with a posse of officers, made an attempt to stop the fight, but the rowdies thrashed the police and went on with their work.

The fighting commenced at 4 o'clock. At the third or fourth round it was manifest that Rankin was beaten, and the latter was "floored" by his adversary more than one hundred times.

The fight lasted two hours and fifty-seven seconds, during which time one hundred and fifty six rounds were fought. At the hundred and fifty seventh round Rankin was unable to come to the "scratch," and was declared vanquished.

Rankin was so terribly beaten that it is thought he will not recover. His nose is broken in two places, his ears are split and he is otherwise dreadfully hurt. After the battle he was unable to recognize his most intimate friends. Bradley escaped with a black eye and a contused lip.

Bill McMullin, of the Fourth Ward, in this city, and —— Brotherton, of New-York, acted as umpires. The place where the fight took place, was the same spot upon which the fight between Ranigan and Lazarus took place some time since.

The scene on Saturday was most disgraceful, there was a great deal of drunkenness, and fights were innumerable outside the ring. Fifteen or twenty outside fights were in progress at one time.

As soon as the fight was over, the party returned to Buffalo, from which point they scattered as soon as possible, being apprehensive that Rankin would die, and that those who were present at the fight would be arrested. Our informant is unable to give us any information as to what became of Rankin, but it is probable his injuries compelled him to remain at Buffalo.

There is much rejoicing over the event among the friends of Bradley, and the friends of the other bully are greatly depressed.

The principals in this disgraceful business are both Irish, and both are tavern keepers. The persons who have been most interested in the result are the lower class of the countrymen of the bruisers. The admirers of the bullies have gathered in great strength for the past two days about the respective houses of the "champions," and there has been a very large consumption of bad rum in consequence.

Not the least disgusting feature of this disgusting business is the fact that religion of its name has been mixed up in it. Bradley, the victor, is a Catholic, or claims to be one, and the vanquished ruffian is a member of the Protestant Association. Catholicism and Protestantism are therefore dragged into the conflict, and men who scarcely know what either name implies are grieving over the result, or crowing with the victor, for the religious principles involved.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, Monday.

Two tugs left the Creek this morning, having on board the pugilists Bradley and Rankin, and a large party of friends, backers and lookers on. The locality of the fight will be in the neighborhood of Point Abino. This promises to be a terrible fight. We saw Bradley last night. He is six feet in height, very broad-shouldered, and looked the impersonation of physical strength. His usual weight is 232 pounds, but he has trained down to less than 190. It is said that Rankin is lighter built but more lively. The weight and strength of the combatants is such that we should not be surprised, to hear of a fatal result. Bradley is a good-natured looking fellow, but he looks as if a full blow from his fist would kill.

There was a great crowd of the fancy about the "sporting houses" on Exchange street last night. Bradley stopped there, and Rankin at Cold Spring. The city police were on hand mixing in the crowd, all interested in the fight and expressing regret that they dare not attend it.

The intense interest felt in this fight, by sporting men throughout the United States and Canada, has affected many Buffalonians, who have no relation with the fancy; and in the event of an arrest on the Canada side, some names of gentlemen who could not restrain their curiosity to "see this sort of thing, *just once*," would be likely to figure to the astonishment of those outside the circle of the excitement.

The Shield Forever.

New-York, Friday, July 31, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Now that our Police force are being organized with a view to be of some benefit to the inhabitants of this crime-ridden Metropolis, would it not be a good idea to adopt a feature of the Philadelphia Police system, and that is, the policemen wear their badge at *all* times, whether on active duty or not except in cases where they are on detective duty. The "officers" in Philadelphia wear the badges the same as the patrolmen.

Are our "Inspectors" and "Sergeants" ashamed of their insignia of office, or what is the reason they never wear their shields? ARGUS EYE.

Custom-House Delays.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

A Correspondent signing himself "C," complains of the delay in getting his goods after duties being paid fifteen days. We beg to state our grievance of the same nature. The bark *Whistling Wind*, from Rotterdam, with wines, &c. for us, arrived June 4, 1857. These goods were most all sold to arrive, and we paid duties on the whole of them, and got permit aboard on the 14th of June, but could not get our goods, and did not get them until July 5, thereby losing sales and ten per cent. duties reduction. Have we no claim for this excess of duties? C. & R.

New-York, Aug. 1, 1857.

Wisconsin Crops, &c.

Viroqua, Badax Co., Wis.,
Saturday, July 25, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I see it stated in your agricultural reports that large portions of the Winter wheat in Illinois was killed out. Though the Winter was as severe or more so here than in that State, the Winter wheat came up in fine condition in the Spring, and is now nearly ripe, bearing promise of an abundant crop. The other cereals and corn are in as promising a state. Your correspondent, "Shibboleth," would do well to try Northwestern Wisconsin. On its rolling prairies and ridges he would find no epidemic prevailing. A healthier country does not exist than this is, with the exception of the river bottoms, where some malaria does prevail.

Mr. Branch Solicits Attention.

Alien Rendezvous, Aug. 4, 1857.

Attention Aliens!

Gentle Summer murmurs whisper in my ears that James W. Gerard, Judge Clerke, Judge Russell, Fire-Marshal Baker, Hatter Genin, Captain Leonard, Dickey Busteed, Dickey Connolly, Gregory Purser, Mayor Harper, Col. Fremont, and President Buchanan, are natives of British and Irish soil, and have never been naturalized. You will, therefore, immediately disprove these serious accusations, or I shall be very reluctantly compelled to proceed against you, as the law directs.

Those of you who have committed perjury, I shall in tears consign to a dungeon's gloom. I learn that Mr. Buchanan is nearly 70 years old, and came to this country with his Irish father, and I am about to send a faithful messenger to Ireland for his baptismal Parish records. Colonel Fremont I have already nailed as a native of Montreal; and poor, pale, thin, disconsolate and desolate little Gregory Maxwell is raising potatoes, onions and cabbages, in the wilds of Iowa. Hard is the lot of perjured aliens.

STEPHEN H. BRANCH,
Superintendent of Aliens.

A Chapter in the Current History of Baltimore.

From the Sun of Monday.

MURDEROUS AFFRAY—ONE MAN STABBED AND ANOTHER SHOT.

About 11½ o'clock on Saturday night a difficulty occurred at the house of Daniel Moody on Gay-street, near Harrison, between Lewis and John Sherman and Thomas Connery, in which the last named was severely cut with a large carving knife. It appears that Connery entered the house and called upon a colored man employed there to black his boots, and they both passed out into the yard. While there an altercation took place between them, and Connery cut him in the face with a knife, after which he returned to the bar room. He then addressed himself to John Sherman, who is concerned in the proprietorship of the house, and stated that he had cut the colored man for some alleged impertinence. Sherman told him it was wrong altogether; that if the negro had offended him he should have struck him, and not used a knife. Connery replied that he had cut the negro, and would cut anybody else who gave him a like provocation. Some words then followed, but all was apparently quiet afterwards, and Connery left the room.

After an absence of about ten minutes he returned and renewed the conversation with John Sherman and then expressed his friendship for him. At that time Lewis Sherman was in the room and sitting near the counter, against the East wall. Connery went up to him, and he having seen a knife in his hands moved backward and told him not to come too close. They had a few words when Lewis dealt him a blow on the head with a hickory club which staggered him, but he recovered, went at him and they clinched and fell upon the floor near the front door. John Sherman then ran up with a large carving knife and commenced cutting Connery, and did not desist until the knife was taken from him by a young man named James Powers.

Connery has nine flesh wounds about the body, to wit: one over the left forearm severing all the sinews and one of the smaller branches of the radial artery, another was near the shoulder on the same arm, severing all the sinews and reaching to the bone; another on the back part of the head, just above the occipital, was about three and a half inches long and down to the skull; another was on the temporal muscle down to the skull, and one her in the back part of the head. There were also several other cuts of serious character about the head and face.

As soon as the parties were separated, Connery was removed bleeding profusely to the house of Stephen Moody, on Saratoga-street, where Drs. McWilliams and Watson dressed his wounds. The police at once went in search of the party who inflicted the wounds, but Connery refused to give his name, stating that he was a friend and he would not prosecute him. John Sherman, however, was subsequently arrested. About seven o'clock yesterday morning the same negro who had been cut by Connery was there sweeping up the room, and the latter entered with a gun in his hand. The negro became alarmed, ran up stairs, awoke the bar-keeper, and told him to go down stairs as he was afraid. The bar-keeper went down stairs and found Connery, who asked him for Lewis Sherman.

After being told that he was not there, he fell, and a few minutes after Sherman entered the house and walked to the end of the bar near the back door. Almost immediately after Connery appeared at the front door with a gun in his hand and saluted Sherman in a friendly manner, which was replied to in the same way. He then remarked—"Lew you rather got the best of me last night, and I want you to fight me." Sherman answered that he was not able to fight him, when Connery said "then I will kill you," and raised the gun (a carbine) to his shoulder. Sherman stooped behind the bar, and when Connery took the gun from his shoulder slipped out of the house and into the yard. Connery then walked to the rear of the room, raised the gun to his shoulder, fired, and immediately fled through the front door and up Saratoga to St. Paul-street, where he was arrested by Officers Batchelor and Wright, who heard the report of the gun and suspected what had occurred.

As soon as Connery had fled, Sherman entered the back door, and asked that something be done for him as he was shot. He was at once removed to his residence on Holliday-street, near Pleasant, where, up to a late hour last night, he laid in a precarious condition. The gun was charged with slugs, a portion of which entered the right arm and badly shattered it. Four were subsequently taken from the wound. Another slug entered the left side of the face, in a line with the mouth, and passed through the tendons of the neck, near to the carotid artery. The wound was probed, but the slug could not be reached. It is supposed that it lodged in the muscles at the back of the neck. The parties had always before been on intimate terms of friendship. Captain Bratsheny, of the Middle District Police, notified Frederick Pinckney, Esq., Assistant Prosecuting Attorney, who ordered the committal of Connery and John Sherman, on bench-warrants, which was done. Lewis Sherman was not in a condition to be removed, and was permitted to remain at his residence.

A DELIBERATE OUTRAGE.

Early on Saturday evening a German, named Schumann, passing quietly down Bond-street, was met by two men in a buggy wagon, who shot at him, one ball passing into his right arm. The injury is fortunately slight, but the deadly intent was none the less. No arrests.

STILL ANOTHER MURDEROUS AFFRAY.

A murderous affair occurred between 11 and 12 o'clock on Saturday night. Briefly, as far as we can learn, there were parties rallying under the *distinguished* cognomens of several clubs, met at a ball opened at a house in Fell-street, kept by a Mr. Myers. A difficulty occurred among them which led to blows. This was settled, and the parties left the premises. After leaving the difficulty was renewed at the corner of Ann and Lancaster streets, and more blows were exchanged. Mr. Charles Chandler, a youth, scarcely of age, it is stated, interfered to prevent a difficulty, when fire-arms were discharged, and he, in passing between contending crowds, received two bullets—one passing through his thigh and another into his abdomen, lodging in the back. He was taken to his residence in Canton-avenue, near Wolf street, where he was attended by Professor Monkur, who extracted the balls. He is considered in a critical state. One arrest was made—that of McGenny, who was arrested as a participant and held for court.

AND STILL ANOTHER.

Yesterday evening, between 5 and 6 o'clock, three young men were passing along Eastern avenue, when they were assailed by a party; some say they were Irishmen, others say they sung out the cry of "Pealers." This was done when they reached the corner of President street and Eastern-avenue. A young man named Thomas W. Jewell, whose parents reside on Montgomery-street, Federal Hill, was beaten badly, knocked down with slung shots, stamped upon and rendered insensible. He had several severe wounds upon his head, but it was supposed the most serious injury was internal. He was humanely taken into the residence of Mr. Jacob Snyder, whose good lady carefully attended to him until a hack arrived, and he was taken home.

AND ANOTHER YET.

About 8¾ o'clock, last night, a young man named John Berry had some words with another party at the northeast corner of North and Baltimore streets, and after a short tarry passed up North-street. He had gone but a few steps when a third party stepped up to him, and asked him if he had not insulted a gentleman on the corner, and with the question dealt him three blows with his fist. He then ran to the middle of the street and fired a pistol at Berry, the ball from which took effect in the back of the right thigh, producing, however, only a flesh wound. The assailant, who was not known, then ran off and effected his escape.

The Murder at Navesink.

The body of Alfred S. Moses, the unfortunate man murdered at the Sea View House, by James P. Donnelly, the bookkeeper of that hotel, was buried on Sunday morning, before daylight, at Chapel Hill Churchyard, five miles from the Highlands. Even at that unusual hour, a large crowd attended, including the relatives of the deceased in carriages.

After Coroner Connery had concluded his labors on Saturday, Justice W. S. Parsons, of Monmouth County, arrived at the Hotel, and having impanneled a jury, proceeded to hold a legal inquest. After the testimony of the proprietor of the Hotel, and one or two other parties were taken, and the evidence taken before Coroner Connery incorporated with the proceedings, the following verdict was rendered:

New-Jersey, Monmouth County, ss.: An inquisition taken and indented at Middletown, in the county aforesaid, the 1st day of August, 1857, before me, Walter C. Parsons, one of the Justices of the Peace of the said county, upon the view of Alfred S. Moses, then and there lying dead, upon the oaths of twelve Jurymen, good and lawful men of the county aforesaid, who being sworn and charged to inquire on the part of the State of New-Jersey, where, when, how and after what manner the said Moses came to his death, do say upon their oaths that one James P. Donnelly, a native of the City of New-York, did on this, the 1st day of August, in the year aforesaid, and in the county aforesaid, feloniously kill and murder the said Alfred S. Moses, by cutting his throat with a dirk-knife or other sharp instrument. In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals, in the County aforesaid.

E. F. Taylor,	Geo. M. Mount,	Peter F. Schenck,
Elijah Van Brunt,	John Morieris,	Henry Holland,
G. W. Tompkins,	D. C. Cummings,	John Conert,
Wm. F. Fulham,	J. J. Thompson,	A. H. Tompkins.

WALTER C. PARSONS, Justice of the Peace.

The prisoner was then securely handcuffed and conveyed to the County Jail at Freehold. He strenuously denies the crime, but the evidence against him is overpowering. He is a young man of very genteel appearance, and was educated for the medical profession.

☞ The visit of the New-York Florence Association to Boston and environs will take place under the marshalship of Cyrus F. Moses, of Harpers' establishment. The New-Yorkers will be received by the "Boston City Club," a committee of which organization is now in the City. Saturday, 8th inst., has been selected as the day of departure. They return by way of New-Haven—remaining in that city two days, the 17th and 18th inst.

LONG ISLAND.

Fatal Accident.—Philip Cahe, residing at the corner of Van Brunt and Carroll streets, met with an accident on Sunday afternoon, which caused his immediate death. He fell from the fourth story of the house, No. 16 Summit-street. It appears that he called on some friends at No. 16 Summit-street, on Sunday morning, and after remaining some time with Mrs. Myers, the woman residing there, sent out for some brandy which was drank all around, and then he left the house. About 3 o'clock he called again upon Mrs. Myers and was much intoxicated. He was invited into the room and took a seat on the window-sill, which is about four feet from the floor. When he came in Mr. Patrick Gillan and Mrs. Myers were in the room. Gillan was reading a paper at one window, Mrs. Myers was ironing at a table and deceased was sitting in the other window with his back leaning against the casing. Mrs. Myers according to her own statement, which is corroborated by others, says that she went out of the room soon after deceased came in, and went down stairs into the yard; on returning she saw a crowd about the door and saw deceased on the sidewalk dead. She knew nothing of how he came to his death.

Gillan, who was in the room at the time deceased fell from the window, says that the first he knew of the accident was a crash as of glass, or a box falling, and the next he saw was deceased lying on the sidewalk, dead.

Mr. P. J. Short, residing on Hamilton-avenue, the rear window of whose house overlooks the windows of the house of Mrs. Myers, says that he heard a crash as of some box falling, and immediately after saw the body of deceased lying on the walk.

Mrs. Peter Miller, who resides at No. 106 Hamilton-avenue, states that she was looking out of her bedroom window and saw a person with a white coat sitting in the window of the fourth story of the house No. 16 Summit-street. She observed a man coming towards him and placing his hands on this person's shoulder; after which she saw him fall, but did not think he was pushed. He fell to the ground, and she saw him lying there dead. At the time she saw the man take deceased by the shoulder, there were two or three women standing near him. Owing to the peculiar circumstances of the case, Sergeant Pierson caused the arrest of Patrick Gillan, Mary Jane Myers and Mary Kirwin, on a charge of having caused the death of deceased. They were conveyed to the Third District Station-house, and held to wait the action of the Coroner's Jury.

Deceased was a baker, and resided at the corner of Carroll and Van Brunt streets. He was 21 years of age and unmarried.

Coroner Redding ordered a *post mortem* examination, when it was shown that the deceased came to his death by fractures of the skull producing compression of the brain. An inquest will be held this morning.

Meeting of the Joint Board of Aldermen and Supervisors of Brooklyn.

A second meeting of this Board was held last evening in the Common Council chamber. Brooklyn. Alderman Pierson in the Chair.

The business before the Board was to consider the report of a Committee to whom was referred the annual statement of the Mayor of the several sums of money which he deemed necessary to be raised by tax for the year 1858.

The first resolution of the Committee relative to interest on public debt was, on motion of Alderman Kalfleisch, laid on the table.

The second resolution to pay installments due on public debt was adopted.

The third resolution, relative to officers' salaries, was amended and adopted, making the total amount $83,190. As adopted the following changes are made in salaries:

Ordinance Clerk reduced from $750 to $500.

Four clerks to Collector increased from $600 to $875.

Clerk of Markets reduced from $800 to $600.

Deputy City Clerk, salary increased from $1,000 to $1,200.

First Assistant Clerk, increased from $700 to $800.

Second Assistant Clerk, increased from $700 to $800.

And an allowance of $500 for Third Assistant Clerk.

Deputy Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, reduced from $1,600 to $800, and an additional clerk allowed with a salary of $700. $500 was also appropriated to pay keeper of Washington Park.

An effort was made to increase the salaries of various officers, but failed. Among these was a motion to increase Health Officers' salary from $750 to $1,000.

The fourth resolution, relative to Police Money, was laid upon the table for the present, on motion of Alderman Kalfleisch.

The fifth resolution, fixing the Public School Money at $120,000, was adopted, when the Board adjourned for one week.

Weekly Report of Deaths.—The total number of deaths in the city of Brooklyn, for the past week, was 128; of which 74 were males, 54 females; men 18, boys 58; women 12, girls 39. Of the diseases, 49 were cholera infantum, 10 consumption, 18 convulsions, 13 disease of brain, 8 marasmus, 5 dysentery, 4 debility, 21 congestion of lungs, 3 each of inflammation, teething and scarlet fever, 2 each of croup, whooping cough, accidental death, cholera morbus, drowned and dropsy, 4 were stillborn, and 1 died of each of the following diseases, scrofula, gout, measles, bilious fever, typhus fever, bronchitis, tumor and old age.

Ages.—Under 1 year, 62; from 1 to 2 years, 17; from 2 to 5, 10; from 5 to 10, 1; from 10 to 20, 7; from 20 to 30, 11; from 30 to 40, 5; from 40 to 50, 5; from 50 to 60, 3; from 60 to 70, 1; from 70 to 80, 2; from 80 to 90, 1. Of the above, 103 were from the United States, 17 Ireland, 5 England and 3 German.

Escaped Drowning.—Edward Carner, residing at the corner of Concord and Jay-streets, was rescued from drowning on Sunday afternoon, by Officer McMahon, of the Third District Police. He was bathing at the foot of Clinton-street, and was seized with the cramps while in the water. He was taken to his residence.

Grand Larceny.—Henry Jones was arrested on Saturday afternoon on a charge of stealing two gold watch chains from the jewelry store of P. L. Taylor & Co., No. 87 Fulton-street. He was held for examination.

[Advertisement.]

LIGHTNING RODS
VERSUS
PROTECTION FROM LIGHTNING.

Among the many casualties from lightning which have recently occurred, four cases have come under our notice where the buildings struck were provided with *Patent Insulated Lightning Rods*. In each instance these buildings were more or less shattered. One case has occurred where "Quimby's" Rods were struck, on the house of H. O. Pinneo, Esq., in Milford, Conn., and in this instance not the slightest damage was done.

Persons employing the subscribers may rely upon having their work done neatly, substantially and effectually. A. M. Quimby & Son,
No. 139 Nassau st.

[Advertisement.]

"Fast Young Men" of New-York and Brooklyn.—This new local drama, by C. W. Taylor, was successfully produced at Purdy's National Theatre. It is extremely novel in its structure, and abounds with merriment throughout; introduces Female Serenaders, a German glee club, the Du [illegible] Brothers, Gymnasts, Mr. [illegible] and others, in Ethiopian breakdowns, a company of juvenile firemen, from 4 to 6 years of age, and many other oddities, and hits at things of the present day, forming a combination of mirth, joviality and eccentricities. A pantomime and comedietta, will be performed with it every night this week.

[Advertisement.]

Music at Reduced Prices.—The large and popular Waters' Catalogue of Music will be sold at reduced prices during this month. Also, new and second-hand Pianos and Melodeons, at lower prices than ever before offered in this market, at the Waters' Piano and Music Rooms, No. 333 Broadway. Pianos and Melodeons for rent, and rent allowed on purchase.

[Advertisement.]

Hudson River Institute—Male and Female.—$120 a year is charged for board and tuition. Sixteen competent professors and teachers. Term opens Sept. 18. Gentlemen instructed in piano, music, modern languages and oil painting. For catalogues address Rev. A. Flack, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—For nearly a quarter of a century the press of the civilized world has teemed with proofs of the efficacy of these remedies in bilious disorders, complaints of the stomach and bowels, salt rheum, and skin disorders. Their wonderful properties are unchallenged.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Bristol's Sarsaparilla, recognized for 20 years as the only absolute specific for diseases of the skin, scrofulous ulcers, &c., daily achieves new triumphs. Sold by D. T. Lanman & Co., wholesale druggists, and by all druggists, at $1 per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

Get the Best!—The gold medal of the Paris Exposition of 1855 was awarded to the Hungarian Wines of A. Schwartner & Co.
For sale by Fred. S. Cozzens,
No. 73 Warren-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ J. R. Stafford's Olive Tar and Blood Purifying Powders. See advertisement in another column.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

Removal.—Marsh & Co.'s Radical Cure Truss Office of No. 2½ Maiden-lane, has been removed to No. 2 Vesey-street, Astor House. Trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, silk elastic stockings, and every variety of bandages of most approved patterns, skilfully applied. A female attendant in private rooms for ladies.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Ten Dollars [illegible].—Watson [illegible] sewing machines [illegible] at the office of the Company, No. 449 Broadway. [illegible] sewing machines will do well to examine this [illegible] paying from $75 to $150 for [illegible] but more complicated ones. [illegible] howls and shrieks of the high-priced sewing machine dealers in regard to injunctions on this are [illegible] wholly without foundation.
WATSON, WOOSTER & CO., No. 449 Broadway.

Sewing Machines—Three Different Kinds Under Injunction!—On the 26th day of June, 1857, the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New-York, in several suits in equity commenced by I. M. SINGER & CO., after due notice to the defendants, ordered perpetual injunction to issue prohibiting the sale or use of the [illegible] & Webster machine, for violating five patents. Also, the Emery, Houghton & Co. machine for infringing two patents, and against the Watson ten dollar machine for infringing two patents. Persons who buy any of these inferior Sewing Machines can have no reason for complaint when they are compelled by law to stop using them.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Twenty Dollars.

First rate Silver-plated tea sets, 6 pieces, $20; Silver-plated casters, 6 Cut Bottles, $2 75; Silver-plated Cake Baskets, $3 50; Silver-plated Table Spoons, the dozen, $5 75; Silver-plated Tea Spoons, $3 the dozen; Silver-plated Table Forks the dozen, $6.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.'S
Original and old-established store,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

A No. 1.

White dinner sets, 134 pieces, $16, worth $25; white tea sets, 44 pieces, $4 50, worth $8; White toilet sets, $2, worth $4. Cut glass goblets, the dozen, $1 75, worth $3; Cut-glass wines, the dozen, [illegible]; Colored Bohemian glass finger bowls, the dozen, $2 50, worth $4; Colored Bohemian decanters, the pair, $2 50, worth $5.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Original and old-established stand,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

Sewing Machines.—All Persons Who want a sewing-machine of wonderful utility, one that will sew the lightest and the heaviest fabrics better than any other, the best machine for family use, manufacturing purposes, or any use whatever, a machine that don't get out of order, and with which an industrious woman can readily earn $1,000 a year, can obtain it, [illegible], at the office of I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Gas Fixtures.

The largest assortment in America, including many novel designs just completed for the Fall trade. Three-light chandeliers, $7; hall lights, $2; bedroom swing brackets, 75 cents.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Original and old-established stand,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

JENNINGS & JONES'
PATENT
$15 CARRIAGE TOPS,
adapted especially for the Southern and Western trade.
No. 395 Broadway.

AT HOME AND VISITING CARDS,
Wedding Stationery
and Fancy Goods.
DEMPSEY & FARGIS,
No. 683 Broadway.

Moen's Asphaltic Cement Patent—Applied to floors, vaults, cellars, cisterns, reservoirs, aqueducts, &c., &c., to prevent the percolation of water, or dampness. By Moen's Asphaltic Cement Co. Office Nos. 21 and 23 Pine-st., rear building, basement No. 17, New-York. A. R. MOEN, President.

Fine Pocket Cutlery.—The Subscribers offer every variety of the above, made by the first manufacturers, being the richest display of the kind in the City. J. & S. SAUNDERS, store only at No. 7 Astor House.

Portable Dressing Cases.—The most complete and elegant article now manufactured, having every requisite for a gentleman's toilet, and as a traveling companion invaluable. For sale by J. & S. SAUNDERS, store only at No. 7 Astor House.

DIED

Rathbone.—In this City, on Monday morning, Aug. 3, Caroline A., wife of A. H. Rathbone, aged [illegible] years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at [illegible] o'clock, from her late residence, No. [illegible] West [illegible].

☞ Boston and San Francisco papers please copy.

Mead.—In this City, on Saturday, Aug. 1, suddenly, Benny W. Mead, in the [illegible] year of his age.

His funeral will take place from the [illegible] of H. [illegible] Church, corner of Washington and Greene sts., Brooklyn, this day (Tuesday), at 3 o'clock P. M. [illegible] and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

Christian.—In this City, on Sunday, Aug. 2, Mrs. Jane Christian, widow of the late Wm. L. Christian, in the [illegible] year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. [illegible], on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

Quackenbos.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Aug. 2, James Lewis Duncan, twin [illegible] of George [illegible] and Louisa S. Quackenbos, aged 4 months and [illegible] days.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday, Aug. 4, at 4 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her [illegible], Leroy st. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

Leveridge.—In this City, on Sunday, Aug. 2, suddenly, Mary Lavinia, daughter of Benjamin C. and Louisa P. Leveridge, in the 6th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her uncle, J. W. C. Leveridge, No. 11 [illegible] place, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

Black.—In this City, on Monday, Aug. 3, Julia, widow of Wm. Black, in the 48th year of her age.

Friends and acquaintances are requested to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. [illegible].

Andrews.—In this City, on Monday, Aug. 3, Charles Dickerson, youngest son of Dudley B. and Abigail A. Andrews, aged 5 months and 10 days.

☞ Massachusetts papers please copy.

Spencer.—In this City, on Monday, Aug. 3, Oliver P. Spencer, Jr., in the 29th year of his age.

The friends of the family, and members of [illegible] Lodge, No. 238, I. O. O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral. Particulars in to-morrow's paper.

Fairchild.—In this City, on Sunday, [illegible], at the City Hospital, Pratt S. Fairchild, late of Ogdensburg, St. Lawrence County, [illegible].

Finch.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Aug. 3, George Augustus, youngest son of Nathaniel and Ann Maria Finch, aged 1 year and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 4 o'clock this (Tuesday) afternoon, from the residence of his uncle, Marcus Burgesse, Esq., No. 16 Orange st., Brooklyn, without further invitation.

Curran.—In Williamsburg, on Sunday morning, Aug. 2, suddenly, Peter Curran, aged 35 years.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) at 11 o'clock A. M., from No. 388 South 1st st., between 6th and 7th sts., Williamsburg.

Tompkins.—At Hoboken, on Sunday morning, Aug. 2, suddenly, at the residence of his mother, No. 17 Washington terrace, Theodore L. Tompkins, in the 23d year of his age.

The relatives, friends of the family, and members of the Highwood Guards, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, on Wednesday morning, 5th inst., at 10 o'clock. His remains will be conveyed to [illegible] town for interment. Cars leave Chambers st. Depot, at 12 o'clock.

Turk.—At Newark, N. J., on Sunday, Aug. 2, Emma W., widow of Dr. William Turk, U. S. N.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, Wm. Plume, No. 21 Bridge st.

Davis.—At the Pavilion House, Newburgh, N. Y., on Saturday, Aug. 1, Edward Gresham, son of Fred. [illegible] and Mary G. Davis, of Hamburg, [illegible], aged 10 months.

Moore.—In Philadelphia, on Sunday, Aug. 2, at the residence of her son, A. D. H. Moore, [illegible], aged 76 years, late of this City.

Whitehouse.—At Lake Side, Walter, Mass., Wis., Fanny A. Whitehouse, aged [illegible], and daughter of the late Wm. Strong, of Blooming Grove, Orange Co., N.Y.

SCOTTISH AMERICAN JOURNAL.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

The first number of this new journal of Scottish politics and news, will be issued on THURSDAY next, the 6th inst. In addition to other matter, it will contain original Tales and sketches of a humorous and romantic character, which will be found interesting to all classes of readers. See the first number for the commencement of a story entitled "Wandering Willie, the Itinerant Vocalist;" "The Nightcap," a humorous sketch of Scottish life; "Royalty on Deeside;" "International Policy of Britain and America;" "Scottish Jury Trials;" interesting notices of the Madeleine Smith case; extracts from her letters; sketch of her counsel, &c., &c. May be had of all news agents. Price five cents. Office No. 111 Nassau st., New-York.

NECK-TIES AND STOCKS.
SMITH & BROUWER,
No. 40 Vesey st., New-York.
Importers and Manufacturers of Neck-Ties and Stocks
FOR THE TRADE ONLY.
WHOLESALE BUYERS
Are invited to examine our Fall Styles.

Wigs! Hair-Dye!! Wigs!!!—Batchelor's Wigs and Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house. They are celebrated all over the world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Twelve private rooms for applying his famous dye. Sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

PHELAN'S
IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES.
Patented Feb. 19, 1856. Salesrooms Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway. Manufactory, No. 53 Ann-st., New-York.

Buildings Heated by Steam.—Baker, Whitlock & Co., No. 21 Gold-st., New-York, having lately made important improvements in the method of heating buildings by steam, are now prepared to furnish and put up in public and private dwellings, hotels, churches, stores, schools, &c., their Self-Regulating Steam Heating Apparatus, which has never failed to give perfect satisfaction.

Dr. Harrison's Peristaltic Lozenges—Indorsed by all leading Physicians and druggists, as the most agreeable, convenient and effective cure for dyspepsia, piles, costiveness and indigestion. They quicken the liver and blood, assist digestion, are tonic and laxative, and can be safely taken by [illegible] children. No quackery, and for sale only by first class druggists. Agents, New-York: HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.

Never too Late.—Many Just Within the grasp of consumption are saved every year by the faithful use of Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. Its success in allaying and curing severe protracted coughs is remarkable. None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

AUCTION SALES.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

[illegible] STORES AT AUCTION.—BY order of GEO. F. SANDERS, Esq., Navy Agent—E. H. LUDLOW will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, [illegible] at 12 o'clock, at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn: [illegible] butter, [illegible] cheese, [illegible] pork, [illegible] rice, [illegible] beans, [illegible] boxes.

CLOTHING.—[illegible] jackets, [illegible] blankets, [illegible] shoes, [illegible] trousers, [illegible] frocks, [illegible] pair kip shoes, [illegible] yards, dungaree.

[illegible] tobacco, [illegible] scrubbing brushes, [illegible] soap, [illegible] jack knives, [illegible] hand grass.

[illegible]

F. H. [illegible], Auctioneer.

[illegible] WILL SELL at auction, on THURSDAY, Aug. 6, 1857, at 10½ o'clock, at No. [illegible] Gramercy Park, [illegible] elegant [illegible] furniture [illegible] rosewood [illegible] mahogany [illegible] chairs [illegible] pier and centre tables [illegible] bureaus [illegible] chamber furniture [illegible] Brussels, ingrain and three ply carpets [illegible] Catalogues at the office of the auctioneers, No. [illegible] Wall-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell on TUESDAY, Aug. 4, at 10½ o'clock, at No. [illegible] an assortment of household furniture, [illegible] Brussels and ingrain carpets, [illegible] chairs in crimson velvet, [illegible] window curtains, mirrors, oil paintings, [illegible] marble top centre tables, [illegible] walnut chairs in hair cloth, mahogany [illegible] bed and table linen [illegible] Also 1 rosewood [illegible]

T. & H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA AT AUCTION.—T. & H. BARTLETT will sell on TUESDAY, August 4, at 10 o'clock, at No. 261 Pearl-st., [illegible] all kinds of White Granite, Blue, [illegible] Yellow-ware, Cut and Pressed Glassware, China, Cutlery, Britannia-ware, &c., worthy the attention of city and country dealers.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF ONE THOUSAND CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS.—RICHARDS & WHITING will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 5, at 10 o'clock, at the store No. 42 Courtlandt-st., about 1,000 cases of Boots, Shoes and Rubbers, consisting mostly of fresh and seasonable goods. Every case will be sold without reserve for cash.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

BY J. BOGART, WILL SELL, THIS DAY, at [illegible] o'clock, by virtue of several chattel mortgages, at the corner of Broadway and Prince-st., all the household furniture contained in the Belmont House, consisting of a large quantity of parlor, bedroom and kitchen furniture, rosewood piano-forte, &c. Catalogues now ready.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER FIRE DEPARTMENT, No. 21 ELIZABETH-STREET, NEW-YORK, May 28, 1857.—The undersigned calls the attention of the Firemen to the following list of buildings, which have been examined and pronounced unsafe by the Board of Fire Wardens: [illegible]

HENRY H. HOWARD,
Chief Engineer New-York Fire Department.

RECEIVER'S NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, Receiver of the late partnership of MORRIS L. SAMUEL & COMPANY, of the City of New-York, [illegible] notice to all persons indebted to said firm [illegible] And all persons to whom said firm are indebted are notified to present the same immediately, with vouchers, to said Receiver.

NATHAN C. PLATT, Receiver, No. 30 Maiden-lane.
New-York, July 30, 1857.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, July 10, 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE water rents are due and payable annually on the 1st of May. On the 1st of August following five per cent is added to all unpaid rents; and on the 1st of November thereafter an additional ten per cent. See act of Legislature, April 11, 1849.

All those citizens who wish to avoid paying either of those penalties must pay before the 1st of August next.

R. C. HANCE, Register.

INSTRUCTION.

MME. CHEGARAY AND MME. PREVOST'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 15 East 18th-st., between Madison and 5th avs. The above institution, conducted by Mme. CHEGARAY, assisted by her niece, Mme. PREVOST, will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—French and English Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, Nos. 47 and 49 West 29th-st., near Madison-square. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of select boys only. For particulars, call or address as above.

MISS HAINES RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and the public that her School, No. 10 Gramercy Park, East 20th-st., will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. A punctual attendance of her pupils is respectfully requested.

MRS. GRILL'S BOARDING AND DAY School, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 15. Applications can be made by letter addressed to her house until Sept. 1, after which time she will be in town.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.—Male and female, board and tuition, $[illegible] per year; eleven in students' rooms. Term opens Sept. [illegible] Gentlemen instructors in piano music, painting and modern languages. Rev. A. FLACK, A.M., Principal.

MRS. WHEATON RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public that her BOARDING and DAY School for Young Ladies, No. 104 2d-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

MOUNTAIN SCHOOL.—ASHLAND COLLEGIATE Institute, Ashland, Greene County, N. Y. Terms $100 per year, male and female. Students received at any time. Full particulars at No. 128 Nassau-st., up stairs.

ASHLAND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—ONE of the Principals will be in town Aug. 4, 5 and 6. Appointments for interviews may be left at No. 128 Nassau-st., up stairs.

THE MISSES ROME RESPECTFULLY INFORM their friends and the public that their Boarding and Day-School, No. 88 West 22d-st., will be reopened on Monday, September 14.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—GOLD WATCHES AND STERLING SILVER WARE, together with a large assortment of DIAMONDS, and all kinds of FINE GOLD JEWELRY, &c., &c.

Gold Hunting Geneva full-jeweled Lever Watches, from $35 to $100.

Gold Hunting full-jeweled English Lever Watches, from $50 to $250.

We have all kinds of Watches, and will tell our customers candidly what time they will keep, and the quality of the gold, and kind of movement.

We import one kind of movement that we think will keep better time than any other Watches in this market. We will case up Watches to suit customers.

Also, the best quality and a large stock of ALBATA PLATEWARE.

We will sell Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware at the very lowest manufacturers' prices.

SQUIRE & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton-st.
H. E. SQUIRE. T. D. LANDER.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY VERY LOW.—The subscriber, in business in Wall-st. for the past nineteen years, is selling all descriptions of gold and silver watches and jewelry at less than usual prices. GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer of watches and jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., 2d floor, near Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A SMALL HOUSE UNFURNISHED, or part of a house neatly furnished. Location between Canal and 14th sts. and Broadway and Hudson sts. Rent must be moderate. Address K. Box No. 1,359 Post-Office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—OR IN EXCHANGE for Brooklyn improved property, one or two acres of land, with or without a cottage, within one hour's ride of the City; on the banks of the Hudson preferred. Address F. H. M., New-York Post-Office.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depot of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE

[illegible] ON THE HUDSON RIVER [illegible] above Yonkers, [illegible] together with a dwelling [illegible] with all the modern improvements and conveniences. [illegible] The view is unsurpassed on the river. [illegible] Apply to MANUEL T. HOLMES, near the premises.

FOR SALE—SIXTY-SIX ACRES OF CHOICE land, delightfully situated on Pelham [illegible] Westchester County, 2 miles from the depot of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, having a fine view of Long Island Sound. A new carriage house and farmer's cottage and barn. A large amount has been expended in improving the land, making it a very desirable place for a country residence. For further particulars, apply to THOMAS J. HALL, No. 11 East 14th-st. Sold low.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP—A NEAT THREE story brown stone first-class house, situated in one of the best locations in the city of Brooklyn, Cantonst., between Lafayette-av. and [illegible], within 20 minutes walk of the ferries. [illegible] Terms easy. Apply to THOMAS READ, 322 Water-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. [illegible] LONDON-TERRACE, West 23d-st., is built in the most substantial manner, with all the modern improvements; is one of the most desirable locations in the City, and will be sold cheap. Apply to C. NEWCOMB, No. 21 East Broadway.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A HOUSE AND LOT IN the Bowery; good location for any kind of business. The building is 80 feet deep; a large portion may remain on mortgage. Apply corner 44th-st. and 3d-av.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE residences upon high grounds, with 2 or 2½ acres of land on the East River, at Upper Ravenswood. Inquire of J. T. VANDERHOOF, No. 17 William-st.

HUDSON RIVER VILLA SITES FOR SALE.—Situated on the banks of the river, 36 miles from the City, one mile from two depots, in parcels of from 4 to 20 acres. These parcels lie between the post-road and the river; a stream runs through part of the premises. These sites command elegant and extensive views of the River and surrounding country. Also, a farm on the River, for $[illegible] per acre, with buildings. For particulars, apply to GEORGE E. CRUGER, No. 38 Pine-st., basement, from 10 to 3 o'clock.

$4,650.—A CHEAP HOME ON BROADWAY, Brooklyn, only three squares from the Ferry; only $[illegible] cash or security, balance in 5 years. BELL & COE, No. 23 John-st., or E. W. DISBROW, No. 32 South 7th-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFULLY-LOCATED cottage house, (with the grounds in front,) No. 69 Union-place, between 18th and 19th sts. The house has just been put in complete order and painted throughout. It has all the modern improvements, and the location is unsurpassed. Possession immediately. Apply to T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 38 Wall-st., from 1 to 2½ P. M.

TO LET—THE NEW HOUSE NO. 144 WEST 15th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; is 25 feet front, high stoop, and has all the latest improvements. The parlor furniture, carpets, and gas fixtures are for sale. To an undoubted good tenant a favorable lease would be given. Apply to the owner, on the premises.

TO LET—A LARGE AND COMMODIOUS dwelling house, pleasantly situated at Dobb's-Ferry, 2 minutes' walk from the railroad depot, and commanding an extensive and beautiful view of the Hudson river Palisades, &c. The place is ornamented with shade trees, and very eligible for a Summer residence. Inquire of GEORGE W. HATCH, near the premises.

TO LET—THE ROOMS NOW OCCUPIED BY the New-York Clearing House, being the entire second story of No. 22 Broadway, extending from Broadway 106 feet deep to New-st., 24 feet wide, lighted front and rear, and by a large skylight. For terms, inquire at the Clearing House on any business day after 11 o'clock A. M., of GEORGE D. LYMAN.

TO LET—THE FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT of a house in 13th-st., west of 6th-av., suitable for a small respectable family. Rent $230 per annum. Apply at No. 152 6th-st., near 6th-av., in the grocery.

LARGE HOUSE—CHEAP RENT.—A LARGE house, at Flushing, conveniently located, with large yard and stable, at low rent, for the balance of the year, or will be leased. Suitable for first rate boarders.

WM. R. PRINCE, Flushing.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, OCCUPYing a comfortable double cottage, pleasantly situated in the country, and easy of access to the City, would like to let half of it, furnished or unfurnished, to a small family, or to single gentlemen doing business in town. For particulars, call or address E., No. 47 West 26th st., between Broadway and 6th av.

YARD AND OFFICE TO LET—ON WEST 20th-st., Nos. 75 and 77, between 6th and 7th avs., recently occupied by J. W. Goodwin, house mover. The yard is well fenced; is suitable for a coal and wood yard, or for storage of any kind. Will be let on reasonable terms, until the 1st of May. Possession given immediately. Apply to F. & S. E. GOODWIN, No. 56 5th-street, or at the stable adjoining the premises.

ELIGIBLE NEWSPAPER OFFICE—TO LET from 1st May next (1858) the building, corner Beekman and Nassau sts., now occupied by the New-York DAILY TIMES. The premises are well adapted for the business of a daily newspaper, the lofts being sky-lighted; the vault built expressly for a press-room, and which is the largest in the City, extending under both streets. Apply to S. E. & R. C. MORSE, N. Y. Observer office, on the premises.

HOTEL AT GLEN COVE TO RENT.—THE Triton House, by the Landing, (called last year La Favorita.) A respectable tenant will meet with liberal terms. The house will suit two or more private families. Apply at Box office of Burton's Theatre, Broadway.

BROADWAY OFFICES AND ROOMS TO LET.—One large light room, 65 feet deep, with front office on third floor, single rooms, or rooms in suite for apartments or offices, to rent very low, in building No. 534 Broadway, near the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels. Possession at once. Apply in the store to STEPHEN WM. SMITH.

FOR SALE—THE LEASEHOLD NO. 119 FULton-st., running through to No. 42 Ann st., 25 feet front by 118 deep. The lease has 21 years to run from May 1, 1857, and will be sold on favorable terms. Apply to FRANCIS MANY, No. 49 John-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT NYACK.—Three acres—splendid river front on the Hudson, dock, &c. New Gothich cottage, two story, fine water, grape vineyard, &c. It affords the very best view of the river and surrounding country. Nyack is one of the most healthy and beautiful villages within 30 miles of this City; two hours by 5 boats, and 1½ hours by the Hudson River Railroad. This is the best place for raising grapes in the Union. With proper management they will pay the interest on the cost of the property. In that way you can have one of the most splendid and healthy homes, free of rent. Price $6,700. Terms easy. Apply to J. VANDERBILT, No. 84 Fulton-st. Office open from 6 to 8.

FOR SALE ON LONG ISLAND SOUND.—A gentleman's place, about 2 hours' ride via New-York and New-Haven Railway, containing about 70 acres, much of which is in high cultivation, balance wood. The dwelling contains the modern improvements (bath, &c.) buildings all in order, fine fruits and extensive vineries, with a great variety of foreign grapes, &c. Yachting and boating, fishing and gunning, in as great variety as can be found, and fine gravelly beach adjoining the lawn. For further information apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT TARRYTOWN.—THE BEAUtiful and pleasantly-located residence of Dr. James Case, situated on the corner of Broadway and Elizabeth st., and opposite the Episcopal Church. This is not only the cheapest but the most desirable residence in the village; terms easy. Also, for sale a large new house, with 1½ acres of land, plenty of shade, good water, fruit, fine view of the river, and about 5 minutes' walk from the station; possession immediately. Apply, as above, to S. N. THOMAS.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE CONtaining about 20 acres of land, near Elizabeth, N. J., in a high state of cultivation, with good house, barn, and other out-buildings; having a large garden, and a great variety of fruit; situated on fine high ground, and a very desirable neighborhood, with schools, churches, and easy of access to New-York by steamboat or railroad. Title [illegible] Will be sold cheap, and possession given [illegible] For further information, apply to [illegible] No. [illegible] Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A DELIGHTful residence on [illegible] Long Island, [illegible] about [illegible] acres, with [illegible] handsomely laid out and well stocked with choice trees and fruits, [illegible] near. Good fishing and gunning. View of Sound, &c., at A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.'S, No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE.—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT, containing 40 acres, 11 miles from New-York, in a location where the price of land is rising, as it is wanted for building purposes. There are 2,000 pear trees, besides other fruit, enough to pay the interest on the money. Situation perfectly healthy.

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

RAVENSWOOD FOR SALE.—THIS SPLENdid country seat, situated on the Connecticut River four hours from New-York, will be sold on reasonable terms. Full particulars, with views of and from the premises, will be sent free of expense, by applying to T. W. RUSSELL, Portland, Conn.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT COUNTRY SEAT near Brewster's Station on the Harlem Railroad. The purchaser can have from 5 to 20 acres of land, as he may desire. The house is elegant and well finished, and commands a very pleasant prospect, and is within 5 minutes walk from the station. Apply to or address D. BREWSTER, Dykeman's, New-York.

DESIRABLE STATEN ISLAND PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Two very handsome residences on Staten Island, one within five minutes' walk and the other five miles from the ferry. Both places highly improved and beautifully located. Terms liberal. For further particulars inquire of J. R. TATEM, Esq., No. 21 Wall-st.

FOR SALE AT NEW ROCHELLE, NEAR THE SOUND.—A plot of ground containing about 16 acres, with choice fruit of all kinds, and possessing many advantages as a gentleman's country residence. Terms easy. For further particulars, apply to W. H. WHIMSTER, Steamer office, No. 56 Wall st.

FARMS FOR SALE.

WANTED—A FARM OF FROM SIXTY TO ONE hundred acres, within thirty miles of New-York, near depot or landing, with orchards, well watered, good buildings, free from stones, &c., &c. Name lowest price and conditions of payment. To take possession 1st January next; one having a fine view of the Hudson preferred. Address WILLIAM T. COGGSHELL, Fall River, Mass.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, July 16, 1857.—NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.—Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, that a dividend of five per cent on the capital stock of said Company, was declared by the Board of Directors on the 15th inst., payable at the office of the Company, in Chicago, on the 15th day of August next, in exchange on New-York, at par, to holders of said stock, at the close of business on the 31st of July inst. Dividends will be remitted on the orders of the owners or their authorized agents.

W. B. LARRABEE, Sec.

NOTICE.—THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE Railroad Company will pay a dividend of 4 per cent. on and after the 1st day of August next. Stockholders residing in the City of New-York will be paid at the Union Bank; in Albany and Troy, at the New-York State Bank; in Utica, at the Oneida Bank; in Syracuse, at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at Luther Wright's Bank. Dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's office only.

OSWEGO, July 15, 1857. L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY.—A semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent. has been declared out of the earnings of this Road, payable on 15th August, to stockholders, registered as such on 31st July inst. Dividend on Stock registered at New-York Agency payable at Bank of Commerce in New-York. The transfer books in New-York will be closed from 31st July to 5th August.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE No. 176 Chatham square.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent. payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of August next. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. until August 1.—July 18, 1857.

EDWARD B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1857.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The President and Directors of this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent., payable to the stock and scrip holders, on and after MONDAY the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until the 10th inst., inclusive.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1857.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after Monday, 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed till that day. By order of the Board.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

CITY BANK OF BROOKLYN,
BROOKLYN, Aug. 1, 1857.

THIRTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Four per Cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on the 12th inst.

The Transfer Books will remain closed until that day.

R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Broad-st.
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have to-day declared a dividend of 7 per cent., payable on demand. R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE WASHINGTON CITY AND MINING CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 27, 1857, No. 42 Pine street.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE INTEREST ON the Ten per cent. First Mortgage Bonds of this Company due on the 15th August, will be paid on and after that date at the Artisans' Bank on presentation of the proper coupons. HENRY MALLESON, Treasurer.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE
No. 6 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK, July 7, 1857.

THIS COMPANY HAS DECLARED A semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., payable on the 15th inst. HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 29 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per cent., payable on and after the 15th inst.

RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BEEKMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 9 Wall-st., New-York, July 13, 1857.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent. payable Aug. 1. The Transfer Books will be closed until that date. STEPHEN H. CONGER, Secretary.

BROOKLYN CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—A dividend of four per cent. has been declared, payable August 1.

The transfer books will be closed till that date, inclusive.
JULY 25, 1857. CHAS. C. BETTS, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

CROTON AQUEDUCT OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1857.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office, until the 15th day of August next, at noon, when the proposals will be opened, for the construction of the Embankments of the New Grand Reservoir of the Croton Aqueduct. This Reservoir will cover about 106 acres of land, and will be in depth 40 feet. The quantity of work to be done is approximately shown as follows:

68,304 cubic yards of soil to be excavated and placed in spoil banks.
[illegible] cubic yards of puddle.
[illegible] cubic yards of excavation and embankment.
[illegible] cubic yards of rock excavation.
21,000 cubic yards of broken stone.
37,000 cubic yards of stone paving or slope wall.
[illegible] cubic yards of concrete.
550 cubic yards of brick wall, laid in cement.
3,000 cubic yards of paving, laid in cement.
134,000 B. M. feet of sheet piling.

If the lowest bidder refuse or omit to accept the work within forty-eight hours after written notice of the award, the contract will be re-advertised for not less than ten days, and re-let.

Plans and specifications will be ready for examination at this office on and after the 6th day of July next.

The Board will be ready to let the masonry for the gate houses and pipe chambers appurtenant to this Reservoir, and also for the Aqueduct connecting it with the main work, in a short time. Due notice of this letting will be given.

For further information, apply to GEORGE S. GREENE, Engineer in charge of the work.

M. VAN SCHAICK, President.
THEO. R. DE FOREST, Ass't Com'r.
A. W. CRAVEN, Chief Engineer.
Croton Aqueduct Board.

TO BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL be received until 4 o'clock P. M., August 5, 1857, for furnishing materials and doing the work necessary for altering and fitting up class rooms in school No. 35, in 13th-st., near 6th-av.

The said work to be completed and the building ready for occupation on or before the 15th day of September next.

Such sealed proposals are to be indorsed "Proposals for improving the interior of School No. 35 in the XVth Ward," and are to be deposited at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts.

The plans and specifications of said work can be seen at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education.

The School Officers reserve the right to reject any bid not deemed by them for the public interest.

By order of the School Officers.

SAMUEL HOTALING, }
M. N. BLAKEMAN, } Building Committee.
JAMES D. OLIVER, }

NEW-YORK, July 22, 1857.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 41 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
CHARTERED 1833.

Capital	$200,000
Surplus June 1, 1857	126,500
Total	$326,500

This Company has taken a
TEMPORARY Office
for the transaction of its New-York business, at
No. 39 Wall-st., Jauncey Court,
from which place they will remove about the 1st of November next, to the
Bank of New-York Building,
corner of Wall and William sts.
R. W. DE LAMATER, President.
WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.
No. 31 Pine-st. (Great Western Buildings.)
CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.

This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire, on as favorable terms as similar institutions in this City.

DIRECTORS:

Joseph Walker,	Joseph Lawrence,	Edward Haight,
Wm. F. Mott,	Jas. G. Garner,	Sam. C. Paxson,
John Halsey,	Richard P. Bruff,	Wm. Birdsall, Jr.,
Edward Wood,	L. B. Wyman,	Wm. H. Hussey,
Robert L. Case,	Edward Willets,	D. Cromwell, Jr.,
Wm. Dennistoun,	R. J. Dennell,	Chas. E. Parker,
Edwd. Merritt,	John R. Willis,	John D. Warren,
Henry Barrow,	Smith Lawrence,	Edwd. Cromwell,
Geo. B. Grinnell,	John Allen,	Matthew Mitchell,
R. M. Whitlock,	H. Lind Murray,	Wm. A. Butler,
Geo. H. Bayer,	R. W. Corlies,	S. T. Valentine,
Charles Ely,	Wm. M. Abbott,	David B. Keeler.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOMAS W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Cash Capital $250,000, with a large surplus. Office No. 53 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange.

HUGH LAING, President.

DIRECTORS:

Hugh Laing,	Stuart C. Marsh,	John Penfold,
Charles R. Swords,	D. Henry Haight,	Joseph Lawrence,
John Compton,	Silas Brown,	A. H. Ely,
Leonardo S. Suarez,	Joseph W. Corlies,	Lawrence Turnure,
John Watson,	Wm. E. Strong,	S. T. Nicoll,
Samuel Willets,	Noah S. Hunt,	Thomas Small,
Geo. Griswold, Jr.,	Geo. A. Townsend,	Don A. Cushman,
J. H. Ransom,	Alfred Willis,	Sylv's L. H. Ward,
U. J. Smith,	J. S. Boyd,	A. Y. del Valle,
Robert M. Bruce,	Henry S. Leverich,	Alvo E. Laing,
Cor's W. Lawrence,	E. Townsend,	

JAMES E. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

AGRICULTURAL.

FERTILIZERS.

HOYT'S BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.—The best Fertilizer for CORN, (applied at planting, or at first hoeing,) BUCKWHEAT, and TURNIPS especially. Warranted equal, if not superior, to any other brand. In bags of 160 lbs. each. Price, $45 per ton. For sale by

A. LONGETT,
No. 34 Cliff-st., New-York.

TURNIP SEED.

200 lbs. American Ruta Baga TURNIP Seed, pure, and of last year's growth. For sale by A. LONGETT,
No. 34 Cliff-st.

DENTISTRY.

NEW INVENTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH WITHOUT METAL PLATE OR CLASPS.—Dr. E. B. SIGESMOND, Dentist, No. [illegible] Broadway, invites the public to call and examine. The teeth are 2/3 lighter than the porcelain, and can be inserted without extracting any roots, and proved the nervous sensations.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and best route. Tickets to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York.

JOHN E. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

To Chicago and all points West and Southwest,
Via Suspension Bridge and Buffalo.
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Office No. 193 Broadway, New-York.
Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave pier, foot of Duane st., as follows:

Dunkirk Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 8:00 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations.
Way Passenger, at 4:00 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant, at 5:00 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.
Night Express, at 6 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.

These express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing WEDNESDAY, June 3, 1857. Trains leave depot, corner of White and Centre sts.:

7:30 A. M.—Croton Falls Train, connecting with line of stages for Lake Mahopac.
9:00 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Ridgefield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.
4:30 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.
5:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET STATION.
7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.
8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 18, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, via JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; $3; 12 M. $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY [illegible], 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 3:15 P. M.; Albany passenger trains, 9 A. M., 12 M. and 3:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:15 A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 1 and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35, 8:45, and 11:30 A. M., and 4:30 P. M., and Albany at 4:45, 9, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

STEAMBOATS.

DELIGHTFUL SAIL;
THE BEAUTIES OF NATURE AND ART TO BE SEEN AT A VERY LOW PRICE.
FOR FLUSHING AND COLLEGE POINT.

The beautiful and fast-sailing steamer ENOCH DEAN, Captain WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS, will, on and after MONDAY, June 1, run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows: Leave Flushing at 6 o'clock A. M., and 2 o'clock P. M. Leave College Point at 6:10 A. M., and 2:15 o'clock P. M.

RETURNING—Leave New-York at 10:30 o'clock A. M., and 5 o'clock P. M.

At the low fare of FIFTEEN CENTS, or SIXTEEN TICKETS for TWO DOLLARS.

N. B.—As the steamboat channel in Flushing Bay has been dredged out by private enterprise, affording an abundant supply of water at all times of tide. Pic-Nic and other parties may now rely upon making the trips for the season with regularity and dispatch.

CALEB L. SMITH, Clerk.

FOR BOSTON via NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—From the foot of Cortlandt-st., Pier No. 18 N. R., daily, at 5 o'clock P. M.—The new and splendid steamer COMMONWEALTH, Captain J. W. WILLIAMS, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. The fast and commodious steamer CONNECTICUT, Captain WILLIAM WILCOX, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

PRICES:

	Cabin.	Deck.		Cabin.	Deck.
Boston	$4 00	$2 50	Nashua	$4 25	$2 [illegible]
Worcester	3 00	2 50	Lowell	4 25	3 [illegible]
Providence	3 00	2 00	Groton Junct'n	4 00	
Fitchburg	3 85	—	New-London or Norwich	2 00	1 50

For further information, State Rooms, Freight Tariffs, &c., apply to E. S. MARTIN, on the wharf, or on board the boats.

JULY, 1857.

THE REGULAR AND OLD-ESTABLISHED LINE
FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH AND OCEAN PORT.—The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. J. P. COLLINS, will run as follows, from the foot of Robinson-st., Pier, N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE OCEAN PORT AND RED BANK.
Tuesday, Aug. 4, 3¼ P. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 4, 6 A. M.

The Lewis will connect with this boat for Red Bank and intermediate landings, for passengers only.

JULY, 1857.
The Regular Old Established Line,
FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, MOUNT'S DOCK, PORT WASHINGTON, (MIDDLETOWN,) AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK AND OCEANPORT.
Tuesday, Aug. 4—6¼ A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 4—3 P. M.

The LAURA will connect with this boat for Ocean Port, &c., for passengers only.

FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, PORT WASHINGTON, MIDDLETOWN AND RED BANK.—The new, magnificent and swift steamer ALICE PRICE, JOHN BORDEN, Commander, will run regularly as follows, from Robinson-st., N. R.

LEAVE NEW-YORK:	LEAVE RED BANK:
Tuesday, Aug. 4, 3¼ P. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 4, 6 A. M.
Wednesday, Aug 5, 3¼ P. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 5, 6 A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 6, 3¼ P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 6, 6 A. M.

Stages for Squan Village and all parts of the country.

INDEPENDENT LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, BOSTON, PROVIDENCE, BRISTOL AND NEWPORT.—Steamer GOVERNOR, Capt. CHAS. DEERING, will leave New-York from Pier No. 27, foot of Robinson-st., N. R., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SUNDAY, at 5 o'clock, P. M.

Fare between New-York and Boston ... $3 00
Fare to Newport ... 1 50

W. H. BYRAM, Agent on the Wharf.

NEW-YORK AND CONEY ISLAND, LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON.—The new and splendid steamer AURORA, Capt. AMMING SMITH, will leave as follows for the season: Leaving Ames-st. at 9½ A. M., 1¼ and 3¼ P. M.; Spring-st., at 9¾ A. M., and 1¼ and 3¾ P. M.; Pier No. 3 North River at 10 A. M., and 2 and 4 P. M. Coney Island, last trip, at 6¼ P. M. Fare to Fort Hamilton and Coney Island, 25 cents, for which a return ticket will be given. Full fare for children.

FOR NEWBURG AND POUGHKEEPSIE DAILY.—Fare, 75 cents. Landing at Cozzens' West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton. The steamer THOMAS POWELL, Capt. A. L. ANDERSON, leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock; returning, leaves Poughkeepsie 6¾, and Newburg 7½ A. M.

REGULAR DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—The steamer BROADWAY, Capt. FROST, will leave New-York, from the foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of this cheap and fashionable style of bed-room furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors at H. F. FARRINGTON'S warerooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand.

ENAMELED AND COTTAGE FURNITURE.—Superb suites beautifully decorated, from $25 upwards, at the old manufactory, No. 604 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker. Goods carefully packed for the country. J. B. PRESSER.

NEW TRUNK AND CARPET BAG ESTABlishment, corner of Broadway and Murray-st., entrance on Murray-st. A new stock of superior goods to be sold very cheap. WOODRUFF & FINCH.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state-rooms, $325. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday, June 20	1857	Wednesday, June 24	1857
Saturday, July 4	1857	Wednesday, July 8	1857
Saturday, July 18	1857	Wednesday, July 22	1857
Saturday, Aug. 1	1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5	1857
Saturday, Aug. 15	1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19	1857
Saturday, Sept. 12	1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2	1857
Saturday, Sept. 26	1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30	1857
Saturday, Oct. 10	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14	1857
Saturday, Oct. 24	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28	1857
Saturday, Nov. 7	1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11	1857
Saturday, Nov. 21	1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25	1857
Saturday, Dec. 5	1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9	1857
		Wednesday, Dec. 24	1857

For freight or passage apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

CROSKEY & CO.'S LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON AND BREMEN.

The magnificent British steamships
QUEEN OF THE SOUTH, Capt. BELL, 2,000 tons burthen;
INDIANA, Capt. BAKER, 2,364 tons burthen;
ARGO, Capt. BENSON, 2,315 tons burthen;
JASON, Capt. BRYSON, 2,667 tons burthen;
owned by the European and American Steam-shipping Company of London and Southampton, are appointed to sail from New-York on every alternate WEDNESDAY, for London and Bremen, touching at Southampton to land passengers and mails for England and France. They will remain one day at London and then proceed to Bremen.

Returning, they will leave Bremen for New-York on every alternate SATURDAY, stopping only at Southampton. These steamships are of the first class, and have superior accommodations for passengers. They will take a limited number of third-class or steerage passengers. A Surgeon attached to each ship.

The rates of freight to London will be but little higher than those of sailing ships.

RATES OF PASSAGE—First cabin, $80; second cabin, $50; steerage, $30.

The Steamship INDIANA will sail from New-York on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 5, and be succeeded by the ARGO, Aug. 19, and the JASON, Sept. 2.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
C. H. SAND, No. 11 South William-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Mail Steamship BALTIC, J. J. COMSTOCK, Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively on SATURDAY, Aug. 15, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers will please be on board at 11 o'clock A. M. All letters must pass through the Post-Office; any others be returned.

NOTICE—The steamers of this line have water-tight compartments.

THE ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST, will sail on the 29th of September.

No expense has been spared to make the ships of this line in all respects as good as new. The thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction yet unequaled.

N. B.—Hereafter the regular-built ships for this line will perform the entire service.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $130
Second Cabin Passage ... 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $110
Second Cabin Passage ... 60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

AMERICA, Lang,	leaves Boston	Wednesday, July 29
ASIA, Lott,	leaves N. York	Wednesday, Aug. 5
EUROPA, Leitch,	leaves Boston	Wednesday, Aug. 12
PERSIA, Judkins,	leaves N. York	Wednesday, Aug. 19
NIAGARA, Wickman,	leaves Boston	Wednesday, Aug. 26
ARABIA, Stone,	leaves N. York	Wednesday, Sept. 2

Berths not secured until paid for.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FARE REDUCED TO SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The magnificent steamship VANDERBILT, 5,268 tons, EDWARD HIGGINS, Commander, will sail

From NEW-YORK for SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.	From SOUTHAMPTON and HAVRE for NEW-YORK.
Saturday ... Aug. 1	Saturday ... Aug. 22
Saturday ... Sept. 12	Saturday ... Oct. 3

Price of passage, first cabin, according to location of state-room, $100; second cabin, $60. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For freight or passage, apply to

D. TORRANCE, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green, New-York.

Letters for England and Europe, prepaid, 25 cents each half ounce, (by enclosure of postage stamps if from other cities) will be received at No. 5 Bowling Green, New-York, up to 11½ o'clock of the morning of sailing.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURG, 1,500 tons, WILLIAM CUMMING, Commander; NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander; GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing these new and powerful steamers from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM GLASGOW.
New-York, Sat'y, June 20, 12 noon.	Edinburg, June 17.
Edinburg, Sat'day, July 11, 12 noon.	Glasgow, July 8.
Glasgow, We'day, Aug. 5, 12 noon.	New-York, July 22.
New-York, Sat'y, Aug. 22, 12 noon.	Edinburg, Aug. 5.
Edinburg, Sat'day, Sept. 5, 12 noon.	Glasgow, Sept. 5.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First class, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage apply to JOHN McSYMON, No. 17 Broadway. New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Aug. 22, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin ... $130 | Second Cabin ... $75

This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in case of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing marked below. For freight or passage, apply to MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The Steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Sept. 19.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE TO EUROPE.—First Cabin, $80; Second Cabin, $50. In the first-class paddle-wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,000 tons, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, to sail from Pier No. 3 North River, at noon precisely, carrying the UNITED STATES MAIL, viz:

LEAVE NEW-YORK for SOUTHAMPTON HAVRE and BREMEN.	Bremen for Southamp'n.	Havre and Southampton for New Y'k.
NORTH STAR ...	Sat'y, Aug. 8	Wed. Aug. 12
ARIEL ... Sat. Aug. 8	Sat'y, Sept. 5	Wed., Sept. 9
NORTH STAR, Sat. Sep. 5	Sat'y, Oct. 3	Wed., Oct. 7

These steamships touch at Havre.

Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight apply to

D. TORRANCE, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green, New-York.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP ASIA.—FOR Liverpool.—The ASIA, E. G. LOTT, Commander, will sail from the stream, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, August 5.

A steamer will leave the Company's Dock at Jersey City, with the passengers, at 12 M. and 1 o'clock.

The PERSIA will sail on the 19th August.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

FOR MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA.
KANGAROO LINE.
PACKET FOR THURSDAY, AUG. 20.

Clipper ship WAVERLEY, CLARKE, Commander, will be the only ship leaving in August. Has elegant accommodations for first and second cabin passengers. Apply on board, Pier No. 10 East River, or to

MAILLER, LORD & QUEREAU,
No. 108 Wall-st., or to
GOODERE, ARKELL & ELLIOT,
No. 105 Pearl-st.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA.—SEMI-WEEKLY U. S. MAIL LINE.—The splendid steamship MARION, W. J. FOSTER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 8, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. For freight apply on board, where all bills of lading will be signed; and for passage, at the office of SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The steamship SOUTHERNER, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will succeed, and leave on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12. The favorite steamer CAROLINA makes regular trips to the various landings on the St. John's River, Florida, connecting with the steamers from New-York, and leaving Charleston every Tuesday. Through tickets to Jacksonville, $31; to Pilatka, $33.

FOR NORFOLK AND PETERSBURG.—The United States steamship ROANOKE, Capt. THOMAS SKINNER, will leave for the above places on WEDNESDAY, 5th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk the next afternoon, and at Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Those for Richmond will arrive at their destination early on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

WAR BETWEEN SPAIN AND MEXICO.—Persons desirous of serving Mexico in the approaching hostilities, or having steamers or other vessels to dispose of, will please address JOHN DIEGO SANCHES, New York Post-Office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—DAVID BANKS, President of the East River Bank, [illegible] against [illegible] DALLEY [illegible] Ellen Dalley his wife, [illegible] William E. Dodge, [illegible] Bartolome Blanco, [illegible] Jose T. Alfonso, [illegible] Asa Packer, United States [illegible] York, Receiver of the Suffolk Bank of the City of New-York, Gideon [illegible] Executor of [illegible] deceased, President, Directors [illegible] Westchester Bank, Alexander McKenzie, Joseph C. [illegible] [illegible] Chamberlain of the City of New-York, [illegible] Harris, Theodore [illegible]—For Relief (Com. not served.)—To Barnabas [illegible] and Asa Packer, two of the above defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 128 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated, May 25, 1857.

BANKS & ANDERSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The summons and complaint in this action were duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the 28th day of May, 1857.

jy14-law6wTu*

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—DAVID BANKS, Plaintiff, against THEODORE MARTINE, James Acker, Sarah M. Acker, Francis J. Dorsmus, —— Dorsmus, his wife, (whose first name is unknown,) William H. Tracy, [illegible] Seeley, Lorenzo A. Sykes, Jacob [illegible] James Bennett, Henry F. Cooley, James W. Savage, Henry C. Bogert, Theodore McNamee, Samuel F. Holmes, Henry L. Stone, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To FRANCIS J. DORSMUS, —— DORSMUS, his wife, (whose first name is unknown,) and HENRY F. COOLEY, three of the above defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 128 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June 29, 1857.

BANKS & ANDERSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
No. 128 Nassau-street.

The summons and complaint in this action were duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the 11th day of July, 1857.

jy14-law6wTu*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—CHAS. A. BULKLEY and RICHARD HASLUCK, Judges, against WILLIAM R. ROBINSON and [illegible] ROBINSON.—Summons for money demand on contract.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 111 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of three thousand and three dollars and eighty cents, with interest from the 30th day of November, 1856, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, July 17, 1857.

BUCKHAM & SMALES,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, on the 27th day of July, 1857.—Dated New-York, July 27, 1857.

BUCKHAM & SMALES, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
jy28-law6wTu*

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—WILLIAM SETON, Jr., against EMILY SETON, HENRY SETON, ROBERT SETON, ELIZABETH SETON, ELLEN SETON and ISABELLA SETON.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants above named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber at his office, No. 128 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June 26, 1857.

T. JAS. GLOVER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint herein was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 6th day of July, 1857.

T. JAMES GLOVER,
jy7-law6wTu* Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—FRANZ SCHLOTTER against PHEBE SCOYER, MARY SMITH, Special Guardian, &c., and [illegible] SANDERSON and JOHN LEVERIDGE, Trustees of MARY SMITH and others.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant Mary Smith, Special Guardian, &c.: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office No. [illegible] William-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May [illegible], 1857.

CATLIN & STREET,
je30-law6wTu* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HERMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings—Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CHARLES G. EVERITT, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Executor, at the office of Thompson & Bryan, No. 3 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of August next.—Dated Feb. 5, 1857.

JOHN A. BRYAN, Sole Acting Executor.
f7-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HERMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ROBERT H. CUMING, late of the Town of New-Utrecht, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Executor, at his place of residence, at Fort Hamilton, in the County of Kings, on or before the twenty-seventh day of October next. Dated April 16, 1857.

MICHAEL BOOTHE,
ap21-law6mTu* Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES COCKCROFT, late of the City of New-York, physician, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of JOHN S. VOORHIES, No. 20 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of November next.—Dated, New-York, May 26, 1857.

JAMES M. COCKCROFT, }
WILLIAM COCKCROFT, } Executors.
CORNELIA H. V. COCKCROFT, Executrix.
je2-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HERMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings—Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN RICE, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the sole surviving administrator, at his office, No. 109 Broad-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of October next. Dated, March 30, 1857.

GEORGE HERRIMER, Administrator.
mh31—law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN F. FORD, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the store of WILLIAM A. BRUSLE, No. 1 James-slip, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 18, 1857.

WILLIAM A. BRUSLE, }
ap21-law6mTu* JOSEPH B. YOUNG, } Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HERMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JAMES E. ENGLE, late of the town of Bushwick, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor, at his residence No. 149 [illegible]-street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the nineteenth day of January next. Dated July 11th, 1857.

jy14-law6mTu* WILLIAM H. BERNARD, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HERMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against HENRY C. SHELDON, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the office of JAMES SHELDON, No. 10 Cortlandt-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of August next.—Dated Feb. 5, 1857. LUCY P. SHELDON, }
f6-law6mTu* JAMES SHELDON, } Administrators.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the undersigned have this day entered into copartnership, under the firm of MILLER & CUMMINGS, for the manufacturing, selling and renting piano-fortes, at Nos. 156 and 158 East 24th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WILLIAM MILLER,
L. P. CUMMINGS.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1857.

THE PUBLIC are respectfully invited to call and examine their assortment of "Miller's celebrated Instruments," with or without the Æolian attachment, which are offered at lower prices than at any other establishment in this City.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership for the manufacture of gold chains, jewelry, &c., under the firm of HODENPYL, SIMON & WOOD. Manufactory No. 279 Friendship-st., Providence, R. I.; office No. 21 Maiden-lane, New-York.

A. J. G. HODENPYL,
HENRY SIMON,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1857. WM. J. WOOD.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—I HAVE THIS day taken my son, E. HARMER SMITH, into partnership for the purpose of carrying on the business of Stereotyping and Electrotyping, as heretofore, at Nos. 82 and 84 Beekman-st., under the firm of THOMAS B. SMITH & SON. THOMAS B. SMITH,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1857. E. HARMER SMITH.

BOUNTY LANDS.

U. S. PASSPORTS—ISSUED THROUGH J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 156 Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the Daily Times by order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 1, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$7,318,363 13
Average amount of Specie	872,097 85
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	4,411,168 19

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. E. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. E. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of August, 1857.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 1, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$612,179 00
Average amount of Specie	57,905 00
Average amount of Circulation	86,918 00
Average amount of Deposits	463,068 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. T. LEAKE, Cashier of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
C. T. LEAKE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of August, 1857.
[illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 1, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$971,910 00
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of August, 1857.
E. FRANCIS CORBY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 1, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$6,421,741 45
Average amount of Specie	1,466,489 31
Average amount of Circulation	54,000 00
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. L. JENKINS, Asst. Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WM. L. JENKINS, Asst. Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 3d day of August, 1857.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 1, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$12,881,988 64
Average amount of Specie	1,815,466 12
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of August, 1857.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 1, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	102,083 00
Average amount of Circulation	90,170 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,440,180 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of August, 1857.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 1, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,882,376 58
Average amount of Specie	494,287 71
Average amount of Circulation	280,421 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,675,590 69

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM B. MEEKER, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of August, 1857.
THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 1, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,632,738 38
Average amount of Specie	201,215 63
Average amount of Circulation	75,053 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,498,814 80

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of August, 1857.
E. FRANCIS CORBY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 1, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,070,183 00
Average amount of Specie	750,891 50
Average amount of Circulation	70,681 00
Average amount of Deposits	4,032,815 65

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of August, 1857.
E. FRANCIS CORBY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 1, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	441,243 96
Average amount of Circulation	246,408 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,566,445 67

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE W. DUER, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. W. DUER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of August, 1857.
A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 1, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,032,397 31
Average amount of Specie	53,697 95
Average amount of Circulation	175,570 00
Average amount of Deposits	656,789 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHANIEL G. BRADFORD, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of August, 1857.
JAS. L. [illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 1, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,037,097 38
Average amount of Specie	162,313 36
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	1,461,537 65

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of August, 1857.
MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 1, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$623,773 08
Average amount of Specie	29,356 57
Average amount of Circulation	130,039 00
Average amount of Deposits	247,969 06

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of August, 1857.
R. STEPHENSON, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 1, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,447,016 66
Average amount of Specie	208,907 26
Average amount of Circulation	187,477 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,059,325 86

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENSELOR LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of August, 1857.
GEORGE G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 1, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$682,242 35
Average amount of Specie	50,916 71
Average amount of Circulation	112,086 00
Average amount of Deposits	380,687 82

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
O. H. SCREINER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of August, 1857.
CHAS. C. PATTERSON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 1, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,283,130 00
Average amount of Specie	317,346 00
Average amount of Circulation	247,445 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,051,557 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of August, 1857.
WM. M. WEAVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 1, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$787,411 33
Average amount of Specie	47,486 11
Average amount of Circulation	158,852 00
Average amount of Deposits	510,739 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. B. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
S. B. COMSTOCK, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of August, 1857.
[illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 1, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,521,914 08
Average amount of Specie	271,776 69
Average amount of Circulation	19,822 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,512,679 19

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. STRONG, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. STRONG, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of August, 1857.
JAS. W. HALE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 1, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,512,616 15
Average amount of Specie	394,633 00
Average amount of Circulation	101,754 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,154,798 60

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. T. HOOKER, President of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. T. HOOKER, President.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of August, 1857.
E. F. CORBY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 1, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,836,108 41
Average amount of Specie	199,085 00
Average amount of Circulation	31,912 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,031,385 70

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. A. PLATT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of August, 1857.
ANDREW KOHLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 1, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$674,664 00
Average amount of Specie	29,340 00
Average amount of Circulation	97,972 00
Average amount of Deposits	319,373 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. B. BALLOW, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. B. BALLOW, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of August, 1857.
THOS. MACFARLAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 1, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,587,685 71
Average amount of Specie	126,137 35
Average amount of Circulation	120,617 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,209,122 10

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. J. LANE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of August, 1857.
E. FRANCIS CORBY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 1, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$787,308 36
Average amount of Specie	24,605 08
Average amount of Circulation	115,037 00
Average amount of Deposits	512,068 96

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of August, 1857.
JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 1, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$775,804 03
Average amount of Specie	35,003 38
Average amount of Circulation	89,141 00
Average amount of Deposits	530,652 33

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of August, 1857.
JNO. G. [illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 1, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,498,775 63
Average amount of Specie	85,576 18
Average amount of Circulation	108,487 00
Average amount of Deposits	881,358 39

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of August, 1857.
JAS. W. HALE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 1, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,976,851 64
Average amount of Specie	100,531 42
Average amount of Circulation	108,324 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,126,694 98

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. H. HAMPTON, Assistant Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. H. HAMPTON, Asst. Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of August, 1857.
THOMAS L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 1, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$434,823 00
Average amount of Specie	23,366 00
Average amount of Circulation	97,581 00
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM STEBBINS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of August, 1857.
E. A. STANSBURY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 1, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$789,011 72
Average amount of Specie	81,327 16
Average amount of Circulation	116,909 00
Average amount of Deposits	678,993 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
DANL. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of August, 1857.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 1, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,163,366 35
Average amount of Specie	164,444 75
Average amount of Circulation	236,020 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,171,121 83

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS R. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
T. R. ACLY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of August, 1857.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, August 1, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,544,273 16
Average amount of Specie	480,019 10
Average amount of Circulation	221,356 38
Average amount of Deposits	3,102,633 39

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of August, 1857.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 1, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$950,364 07
Average amount of Specie	58,632 35
Average amount of Circulation	97,068 00
Average amount of Deposits	950,898 02

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. C. BEACH, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of August, 1857.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 1, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,806,121 84
Average amount of Specie	165,877 86
Average amount of Circulation	188,116 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,256,528 71

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 3d day of August, 1857.
E. FRANCIS CORBY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 1, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,058,196 76
Average amount of Specie	873,348 43
Average amount of Circulation, including notes of the late Mechanics' Bank	244,686 44
Average amount of Deposits	3,328,294 45

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of August, 1857.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 1, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,054,412 50
Average amount of Specie	55,778 77
Average amount of Circulation	265,776 00
Average amount of Deposits	640,232 39

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. J. STEPHENS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of August, 1857.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 1, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$761,632 08
Average amount of Specie	36,882 93
Average amount of Circulation	132,366 00
Average amount of Deposits	443,376 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of August, 1857.
JOHN H. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 1, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,307,814 07
Average amount of Specie	172,782 77
Average amount of Circulation	99,906 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,531,006 39

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of August, 1857.
C. S. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 1, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$5,584,009 47
Average amount of Specie*	807,084 56
Average amount of unpaid Circulation of the late Merchants' Bank	297,797 00
Average amount of Deposits	4,324,005 28

* Under this head are included coin, bullion, and Clearing House certificates.

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AUGUSTUS E. SILLIMAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of August, 1857.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 1, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,316,937 14
Average amount of Specie	187,187 17
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank	112,364 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,617,964 89

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of August, 1857.
JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 1, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$6,148,154 73
Average amount of Specie	946,314 20
Average amount of Circulation	2,329 00
Average amount of Deposits	5,361,363 19

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of August, 1857.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 1, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,481,373 00
Average amount of Specie	36,344 00
Average amount of Circulation	132,474 00
Average amount of Deposits	956,124 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of August, 1857.
J. VAN NAMEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 1, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,173,617 30
Average amount of Specie	178,645 13
Average amount of Circulation, of the late National Bank	165,128 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,191,298 97

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of August, 1857.
E. FRANCIS CORBY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 1, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$334,667 81
Average amount of Specie	10,694 63
Average amount of Circulation	94,898 00
Average amount of Deposits	214,639 63

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of August, 1857.
E. LAWRENCE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 1, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$454,130 98
Average amount of Specie	37,137 27
Average amount of Circulation	119,234 00
Average amount of Deposits	121,137 15

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
F. T. HAYES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of August, 1857.
JOHN ANDERSON, Jr., Justice Fifth District Court.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 1, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$612,212 22
Average amount of Specie	11,930 78
Average amount of Circulation	12,694 00
Average amount of Deposits	317,853 39

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. R. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
D. R. HALSTEAD, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of August, 1857.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 1, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,078,186 46
Average amount of Specie	68,325 66
Average amount of Circulation	143,304 00
Average amount of Deposits	870,998 42

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. B. HAYS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of August, 1857.
JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 1, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,773,897 87
Average amount of Specie	132,848 19
Average amount of Circulation	127,115 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,482,034 36

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, PARKER HANDY, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 3d day of August, 1857.
OSCAR W. STURTEVANT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 1, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$659,383 08
Average amount of Specie	46,451 08
Average amount of Circulation	138,366 50
Average amount of Deposits	378,030 38

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of August, 1857.
R. S. MCPHERSON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 1, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,016,044 00
Average amount of Specie	50,323 54
Average amount of Circulation	119,598 00
Average amount of Deposits	730,303 56

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. CAMPBELL, Jr., President of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. CAMPBELL, Jr., President.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of August, 1857.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—As required by Chap. 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 1, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,790,248 92
Average amount of Specie	310,376 78
Average amount of Circulation	173,349 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,950,777 65

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 3d day of August, 1857.
WM. M. WEAVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 1, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$773,365 19
Average amount of Specie	41,589 58
Average amount of Circulation	130,903 00
Average amount of Deposits	554,366 41

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Cashier of the People's Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of August, 1857.
EDWARD P. CLARK, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 1, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,073,419 97
Average amount of Specie	246,351 09
Average amount of Circulation	87,988 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,028,309 81

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN PARKER, Cashier pro tem. of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JOHN PARKER, Cashier pro tem.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of August, 1857.
THOS. ROBINSON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 1, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,027,987 09
Average amount of Specie	78,283 19
Average amount of Circulation	19,112 00
Average amount of Deposits	601,718 92

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ARTHUR PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of August, 1857.
JAS. BELLVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 1, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,228,837 91
Average amount of Specie	102,144 65
Average amount of Circulation	243,140 00
Average amount of Deposits	734,369 61

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. S. FRASER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of August, 1857.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 1, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,840,586 00
Average amount of Specie	319,750 00
Average amount of Circulation	172,308 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,093,335 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of August, 1857.
SAMUEL P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 1, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,835,131 86
Average amount of Specie	93,572 53
Average amount of Circulation	307,306 00
Average amount of Deposits	868,721 83

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD BERRY, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 3d day of August, 1857.
E. B. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 1, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,886,381 88
Average amount of Specie	354,649 46
Average amount of Circulation	136,621 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,065,563 72

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 3d day of August, 1857.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

FINANCIAL.

A. N. LEWIS & THEODORE STOUT, BANKERS,
LATE WITH DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
To whom they refer,
Buy and sell Foreign and Domestic Exchange, Stocks, Bonds, &c., negotiate mercantile paper and loans. Interest allowed on deposits. Office, Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s Building, No. 9 Nassau-st.

H. MEIGS, JR., & SMITH,
STOCK, BOND, AND GENERAL EXCHANGE BROKERS.
Office No. 39 William-st.
(next building below Wall-st.)
HENRY MEIGS, Jr.,
WM. ALEX SMITH, New-York.

OFFICE OF THE HOUSATONIC RAILROAD Co.,
BRIDGEPORT, June 26, 1857.
NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THE COUPONS due on the 1st proximo on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation at the office of KETCHUM, HOWE & CO., in the City of New-York, or at the Treasurer's office, in the city of Bridgeport.
At the annual meeting of the Stockholders in February last, it was resolved to pay off in cash $50,000 of the outstanding Bonds falling due Jan. 1, 1858, from the net income of the Road in 1857, and to create a new issue for the balance, bearing date Jan. 1, 1857, of $250,000, which should retain the same perfect security which had been given for the original Bonds of $300,000, of which new issue it was decided to make $50,000 payable Jan. 1, 1858, and $50,000 annually thereafter till Jan. 1, 1862, and thus extinguish the whole mortgage debt within the period prescribed. In pursuance of this resolution, the new Bonds have been prepared and already negotiated, to the extent of $150,000, chiefly in exchange for the old Bonds, which have been cancelled and charged off, leaving $100,000 yet to be exchanged or otherwise disposed of. Holders of the remainder of the old Bonds are invited to examine the new issue, and to exchange for them their old Bonds, should they feel disposed, and on such terms that the investment will pay them 8 per cent. per annum.
The new Bonds being payable at sundry dates, it will be seen that those who contemplate exchanging will have a better choice now as to the time during which they may wish to continue the investment than by deferring it to a later period.
Exchanges can be made with Messrs. KETCHUM, HOWE & CO., of New-York, or with the undersigned at Bridgeport.
H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD Co.,
PHILADELPHIA, July 15, 1857.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE transfer books of the stock of the Company will be closed on the 31st instant, and will be reopened on the 3d of August next.
Holders of certificates that have been discharged from this office, or either of the transfer agencies, are particularly requested to have them duly registered on the transfer books, to which they have been transferred prior to 31st instant. By order of the Board.
W. H. McILHENNEY, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD Co.,
Office 227 South 4th st., PHILADELPHIA, July 15, 1857.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A dividend of four per cent. on the preferred and common stock has been declared, payable on the 4th day of August next, free from State tax.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.
Stockholders on the books of the New-York Agency will be paid at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.
ROBERT C. BOYD, Register.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST DUE IN NEW-York, Aug. 1, 1857, on the following securities, will be paid by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
New-York Central Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds.
New-York Central Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds, assumed for the Rochester, Lockport and Niagara Falls Railroad Company.
Buffalo City 6 per cent. Bonds.
Buffalo City 7 per cent. Bonds.
Albany City 6 per cent. Water Stock.
Albany City 6 per cent. New Water Bonds.

OFFICE CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY.
NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Cleveland, Painesville, and Ashtabula Railroad Company, will be held at their office, in Cleveland, Ohio, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of August next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 1st to the 12th day of August.
GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.
CLEVELAND, July 20th, 1857.

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE PREPARED to pay the Coupons due (1st September,) on Bonds issued by the County of Sacramento, under an act of the State of California, entitled an Act to authorize the County of Sacramento to fund the outstanding warrants drawn against the Court-House and Jail fund of Sacramento County, say Bond No. 1 to 241 inclusive, for $214,376 98.
Signed, WM. HOGE & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

NASSAU BANK, NEW-YORK, July 29, 1857.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS held this day, HAMILTON BLYDENBURGH, Esq., Vice-President, was unanimously elected President, in place of THOMAS MCELRATH, Esq., resigned.
R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.
August 1, 1857.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue) having twenty years to run, interest payable semi annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

SEVEN PER CENT. CITY REVENUE Bonds will be issued by the Comptroller, in sums not less than $500, payable in from 5 to 12 months as may be desired. The money may be deposited with the City Chamberlain, A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Travelling purposes, available in any part of the world.

BANK NOTICES.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—No. 462 Grand-st., corner Willet-st., open Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500; 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All sums deposited previous to the 15th of July will draw interest from the 1st.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 3d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. T. B. STILLMAN, Pres.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

PIG IRON, COPPER, SPELTER, BANCA Tin, Coburn's extra lard and tallow oils, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

HAMMERED IRON, SWEDES OR PERU—All sizes, delivered at Rouse's Point, Albany or New-York. For sale by SALTUS & CO., 7 Beaver-st.

WIRE-GAUZE WINDOW SCREENS—EXEcuted in the highest style of the art.
G. DE WITT, Jr., No. 109 John-st., New-York.

WIRE SCREEN SIGNS—FOR BANKS, INSURance Companies, &c. G. DE WITT, Jr.,
No. 109 John-st.

BRASS, COPPER AND IRON WIRE, AT the lowest prices.
G. DE WITT, Jr., No. 109 John-st.

LIGHTNING RODS.—300,000 FEET 7-16TH IN. twisted rod, with glass-ring insulators, points, &c., wholesale, cheap, to close off their stock of this kind of rod. LYON, HILL & GOODNOW, No. 85 John-st.

TO MEDICINE DEALERS.—LOOK OUT FOR counterfeits of Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills, signed A. B. Moore, and never buy them of F. C. Wells & Co., for we do not supply them with our Pills. The name and signature of A. J. WHITE & CO. are on all the genuine Dr. Morse's Pills. Our signature is in the book. For sale by BARNES & PARK. A. J. WHITE & CO.,
Sole proprietors, No. 50 Leonard-st., New-York.

MEDICAL.

EVERY WOMAN'S BOOK!
THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION,
BY DR. A. M. MAURICEAU,
Professor of Diseases of Women.
One Hundredth Edition, (500,000,) 18mo, pp. 250.
[On fine paper, extra binding, $1.]

Every woman can here discover, by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature, character and cause of her complaint, and be spared much anxiety and suffering. The wife about becoming a mother has often need of instruction and advice in respect to her situation, which she will here find. This book tells her what is the matter, and tells her what to do for it, in simple but chaste words, and such as she can understand.

Those suffering from obstructions or irregularities peculiar to the female system, or from prolapsus uteri, (falling of the womb,) or from fluor albus, will each find in its pages the means of prevention, amelioration, and relief.

[Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Dayton, Ohio.]
DAYTON, May 1, 1847.

DR. A. M. MAURICEAU—My Dear Sir: My wife has been perceptibly sinking for some three years or more, in consequence of great anguish and suffering some months before and during confinement; every successive one more and more debilitated and prostrated her, putting her life in imminent danger, and which was, on the last occasion despaired of. I supposed that this state of things was inevitable, and resigned myself to meet the worst. I heard your book highly spoken of, as containing some matters reaching my case. On its receipt and perusal I cannot express to you the relief it afforded my distressed mind, and the joy its pages imparted to my wife, on learning that the great discovery of M. M. Desomeaux provided a remedy. It opened a prospect to me which I little conceived was possible. But for this, my another year would have passed over my head, in all human probability my wife would have been in her grave and my children left motherless.

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; SHERMAN & CO., Astor House, No. 1 Vesey-st.; DE WITT & DAVENPORT, Tribune Buildings; and at the publication office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile; also T. B. PETERSON, Philadelphia.

Upon the receipt of $1, "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION" is sent (mailed free) to any part of the United States, Canadas and British Provinces. All letters must be post-paid, and addressed to Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Box No. 1,224 New-York City. Publishing Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU [illegible]
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Gravel.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Bladder.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Kidneys.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Dropsy.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of "Buchu" for general weakness.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from excesses.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from exposure.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from imprudence.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate diseases.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is taken by male and female.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU
For nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes all the symptoms, viz.: Loss of power, loss of memory, general weakness, dimness of vision, languor and universal lassitude of the muscular system, temporary suffusion, loss of sight, inability, &c.

If these symptoms are allowed to go on, (which this medicine invariably removes,) soon follow fatuity and epileptic fits. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—Insanity and Consumption?

The records of Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness of the truth of this assertion.

With woful measures wan Despair,
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU gives
Health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek.

If you are suffering with any of the above distressing ailments, procure the remedy at once.

Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open to the inspection of all.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address.

Depot No. 52 South 10th-st., below Chestnut, (Assembly Buildings,) Philadelphia.

Agents: BARNES & PARK, Broadway; F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York; and of all druggists and dealers throughout the United States, Canada and British Provinces.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—Ask for HELMBOLD'S, take no other.
Cures guaranteed.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE—TRIESEMAR.—None are genuine unless the engraving of the Seal of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper and around each case.

Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 6 o'clock till 8 in the evening, (Sundays excepted.)

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR No. 1, 2 and 3 are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases and divided in separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9.

Special arrangements having been made with the various Expresses, the nine-dollar cases of the Triesemar and the larger sizes will be forwarded by Dr. Barrow, carriage paid, immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, securely packed and addressed according to the instructions of the writer, thus securing to the public genuine European preparations, and effectually protecting them from spurious and pernicious imitations. The three-dollar cases sent as usual, but not free of carriage.
☞ No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York.

DR. RALPH'S OFFICES FOR THE TREATment of all diseases and abuses of the sexual and urinary system, stricture debility, gleet, nervous and seminal weakness, piles, gravel, dyspepsia, and all chronic and constitutional diseases. Recent cases of disease quickly and radically cured. Hours till 1, and after 6 o'clock, Sundays excepted. No. 784 Broadway, corner 10th-st. "DR. RALPH'S PRACTICAL TREATISE," price $1, is sold at No. 9 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) No. 80 Beekman-st., and by the Author, No. 784 Broadway, corner of 10th-st., or mailed securely enveloped and post-paid, by addressing Box 869 Post-Office.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND is the ne plus ultra of venereal medicines, and but requires to be known to meet with universal approbation, and to stamp Dr. WARD as the greatest benefactor of the day. Dr. W. offers a reward of $5,000 to any physician who can cure private diseases with equally uniform celerity, ease, safety and cheapness. Those who doubt he will cure without charge. Remember, all ye who have been lingering, that by calling on Dr. WARD you may, in a few days, feel "that Richard is himself again." Price $1. Office No. 289 Canal-st., third door east of Broadway.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. WATSON has for a long series of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Watson is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence, No. 36 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. The consulting rooms are separate.
WM. WATSON, M. D.,
Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CAN BE HAD at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., and no where else; all others are malicious counterfeits of this, the most valuable discovery in medical science, it being the only thing on earth that will really cure and root out of the human system the rank and poisonous virus of the venereal disease; $1 per vial. Beware of a handbill stating Dr. HUNTER has removed. It's a deception.

DR. COOPER—No. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE consulted on all diseases of a private nature; 26 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. Charges moderate.

A LETTER OF ADVICE TO LADIES WHO suffer from NERVOUSNESS, DEBILITY, PAIN IN BACK OR LOINS, with explanations illustrated by
SIX ANATOMICAL ENGRAVINGS,
which I will send free of postage, on receipt of two letter stamps. J. R. STAFFORD, Practical Chemist,
No. 16 State-st., New-York.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—G. D. HAMMOND, M. D., pupil of Surgeons CARNOCHAN and MOTT, and RICORD, of Paris, who is the first living surgeon for the diseases, &c., of the sexual system, has removed from No. 516 Broadway to No. 61 Bleecker-st., eighth house East of Broadway, where he may be privately consulted in English or French, personally or by letter. Those who have been abused by "specifics," antidotes, little books, instruments, "no mercury," and like pretences of the numerous medical charlatans of the day, may rely on having their cases treated effectually, no matter how complicated they may appear.

DR. WATSON'S NEW WORK.—"THE CAUSE AND CURE."—A complete practical treatise on spermatorrhea and premature exhaustion, with local debility, induced by early indiscretion, excess, or other causes, in which the nature and effects of this insidious malady, together with the treatment, are explained; illustrated by numerous anatomical plates and drawings. With a supplement on genito-urinary diseases. Price, $1. To be had of the author, who may be consulted confidentially, at No. 36 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

DR. CULVERWELL'S RADICAL REGENERATOR.—A superlative remedy for seminal weakness, sexual debility, impotency, involuntary emissions, piles, &c., in both sexes. For sale at WELLS & CO.'S, No. 115 Franklin-st. Price $1. Full particulars of this entirely new, wonderful remedy, given by sending one stamp to Box No. 4,586 Post-Office, New-York.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D.—EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and operating and consulting surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 2, and 7 to 9 evenings.

MEDICAL.

A FALSE THEORY EXPOSED;
THE TRUE
SCIENCE REVEALED.

Mankind have long been anguished in darkness as regards the mysteries of medicine, and of deriving a truthful solution of its power over disease, and its proper use in the treatment of the sick.

Medicine, as practiced by the regular faculty, is a delusion—a bundle of improbabilities and uncertainties. There is nothing in its theories on which the physician can rely as certain or fixed; the whole standard from its prescriptions are doubtful, and in most cases speculative.

It is a solemn and startling fact, that three-fourths of those "who have departed this life," died victims, not to disease, but to the injudicious application of this subtle and uncertain theory, as practised by the regular faculty.

We have proved the utter fallacy of this regular practice of medicine, and the great undeniable truthfulness of the R. R. R. over and over again; for, in a thousand cases, where the regular physicians have given up their patients as incurable, and had in many cases even defined the time to only a few short hours, that their victims had to live, Radway's Ready Relief, Regulators or Resolvent, as the case may have been, has restored these dying patients to new life and health.

In the treatment of the sick by the R. R. R. [illegible] there is nothing left to chance or uncertainty. [illegible] remedies are so prepared as [illegible] curative powers, [illegible] their power over [illegible] the earth. It is, therefore, impossible for [illegible] for which they may be given, and of restoring the [illegible] human system to its normal condition of health.

This is readily seen in the miraculous efficacy of Radway's Ready Relief, for the moment this remedy is applied to the part or parts of the body tortured with pain, or crippled with inflammation, all pain and uneasiness cease, and the crippled, lame and bedridden limb becomes invigorated with renewed strength. [illegible] The most terrible cases, cases [illegible] a few doses taken.

In cases of dyspepsia, costiveness of the bowels, derangements of the liver, constipation, palpitation of the heart, Radway's Regulators, in the form of Pills, can be relied upon as a positive and certain corrector and regulator of these difficulties. In cases of temporary constipation, or derangement of the stomach or bowels, the Cathartic and Purgative Pills given by the regular faculty, even if they remove the temporary difficulty, do it at the expense of [illegible] and, after the effects of these purgatives are over, the bowels are left costive and the system debilitated. Radway's Regulators will instantly relieve the pain and distress, remove the difficulty, and restore regular action to the liver, stomach, bowels and other organs, without either irritating, inflaming, violating or weakening the patient, and the overworking or exhausting, without prostrating the system or cramping the bowels.

These remedies are the only ones that have restored the hygienic principle to the faculty of a sound [illegible] demonstration—invariable in all cases, and proceeding on a settled routine. They, and they alone, have brought to the incongruous experience and "empirical practice of the so-called "regular faculty," the precision and invariability which are essential to the requirements of a science. Taking the human body as the standard, and health as its normal condition, they proceed by fixed rules to eliminate all extraneous and deleterious particles, and thus restore the constitution to its integrity, by the expulsion of those local or general irregularities which vitiate the soundness of the whole.

[illegible]

In Cholera, Yellow Fever, Ship Fever, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Typhus and Typhoid Fevers, and all malignant and malarious Fevers—Radway's Ready Relief and Regulators are not only positive curatives, but certain preventives.

Not only in the milder latitudes of the North have these Remedies cured the patients of these terrible maladies, but under the burning suns of the tropics, where in the wildest and most violent degree, they proceeded [illegible] as a preventive. With [illegible] fear exposure to any contagious disease or malignant [illegible].

[illegible]

All diseases that have become established in the system [illegible] Syphilis, Scrofula, Ulcers, Sores, Tetter, Salt Rheum, and all skin diseases will quickly yield to this all powerful remedy.

The use of the Resolvent will, in a few weeks, entirely change the whole condition of the body, [illegible] Radway's Resolvent will remove, and give to you [illegible] unable to—a pure and healthy body—free from disease.

[illegible]

All diseases proceeding at the outset [illegible] caused by sudden changes of the weather, heat and cold, disturbed circulation of the blood—Rheumatism, Neuralgia, The Rigors, Bowel Complaints, Fever and Ague, Headache, Toothache, Aches and Pains of all kinds, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Falls, Inflammatory Diseases, Congestive Diseases, Humors in the system, Diseased Blood, Boils, Pustule Pimples, Blotches, &c., Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Kidney Complaints, and all diseases [illegible] Inflammatory, organic, or [illegible] Sound RADWAY'S Remedies will insure positively complete and radical cure, restore the health and strength.

[illegible]

Ye who have friends now [illegible] on whom all hopes of recovery are lost—who have been given up as incurable by your physicians, we entreat you to make one more effort to save the dying life of the [illegible]. A trial of these Remedies cannot do any harm [illegible] may restore to life and health every [illegible] [illegible] by your physician. [illegible] after the physician says he can do no more, [illegible] to your using a remedy that might do good, is criminal.

As one of the numerous cases, we refer the reader to the above article, we refer the public to the case, reported to us by Richard Griffith, Esq., well known in Gorewood West, as a man of high integrity, and well esteemed by his countrymen for his high moral character.

HARE-WESTERN, Bathurst Co., C. W., June [illegible], 185[illegible].

In October, 185[illegible], my wife giving birth to a child, she got her too early, and caught a severe cold, which seemed to terminate her life. The best physicians in the neighborhood and Kingston were in attendance on her, but all of no avail—the Doctors had given her up to die. For seven consecutive weeks I sat at her bedside, constantly watching to see her breathe her last. I happened to see a copy of your paper, called "The Healing World," and there read of your medicines. I resolved to test them as a last resort. I gave her the Resolvent with the Regulators and Relief according to directions, and in three days

OBSERVED A WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT.

From this she daily recovered, and is now, thank God, better than ever she was in her life.

The child, when three months old, caught a bad cold, and dwindled away to a mere skeleton, nothing but bone and skin; his eyes protruded from his head, as if they would drop out; the physicians all united in saying that it was no use of attempting to save him; his case was hopeless, as it was too young, and must die. But I thought different. Your Remedies gave life to my wife, while the doctors gave her up to death. I again had recourse to them, I gave him the Resolvent internally, and used it as a wash externally, to his eyes. He is now a laughing, hearty, prattling child, enjoying the best of health. Your most obedient and grateful servant,
RICHARD GRIFFITH.

The above, reader, is but one out of thousands of similar cases in the world, where, had the verdict of the physicians been relied upon, without further trial, death would have seized its victim. Do not, therefore, give up your friends on the mere word of your physician, who say they can do no more. When you are told this, resort to our Remedies.

RADWAY & CO., No. 23 Fulton-st.

SANDS'S SARSAPARILLA.

The aperient, antiseptic and restorative properties of this invaluable preparation render it a safe and certain cure in cases of scrofula, liver complaint, dyspepsia, and numerous ulcerous and cutaneous diseases. It also exerts an extraordinary potency upon the fluids of the body, cleansing them from all deleterious particles, and as a restorative, disinfectant and gentle aperient combined, it is unequaled.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York. Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5. Sold also by druggists generally.

J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR IS A CONCENTRATED extract of the olive and pine tree, vaporized and inhaled, not taken, and it is the only fluid that contains Electro Magnetism, which it imparts to the system, increasing its VITALITY, enabling it to expel Pain and Disease.

Olive Tar, diluted with mutton tallow, forms an invaluable Ointment, for the cure of Piles, Sores and all Diseases of the Skin.

J. R. STAFFORD'S BLOOD PURIFYING POWDERS
are composed of SULPHUR and a preparation of IRON, combined with SUGAR OF MILK. They are very agreeable to the taste, do not Sicken nor Purge, they quicken Digestion, add Consistency, Color, and Purity to the Blood, and greatly increase the power of the
NERVOUS SYSTEM.

The following are the names of a few well known persons who have used the above, and who commend their use, as indicated, for diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Nerves, Muscles, Joints, Skin, &c.:
J. H. Ladd, Esq., Publisher of Independent, New-York.
Isaac V. Fowler, Esq., Postmaster, New-York.
George Law, Esq., 5th-av., New-York.
Joseph L. Lord, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.
Dr. E. Bright, Editor Examiner, New-York.
C. Van Wyck, Esq., Pres't Ch's Intellig'cer, New-York.
Robert B. Coleman, Esq., Astor House, New-York.
Simeon Draper, Esq., cor. Pine and Wm. sts., New-York.
E. R. Yale, Esq., Mansion House, Brooklyn, New-York.
Wm. B. Townsend, Esq., Staten Island, New-York.
Thurlow Weed, Esq., Albany, New-York.
John M. Barnard, Esq., Boston, Mass.
Gen. Duff Green, Washington, D. C.
Rev. Dr. Leonard, Exeter, N. H.
Rev. R. H. Conklin, Providence, R. I.
Rev. E. C. Taylor, Bergen, N. J.
John B. Steenburgher, Esq., California.
Gen. Cazeneau, Texas.

Olive Tar, 50 cents a bottle; Ointment, 25 cents a bottle; Powders, $1 a package, of 12 Powders; a package for $2 50. Sold by the STAFFORD OLIVE TAR CO., No. 17 State-st., New-York, and by all druggists.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known, it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary; allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. Its action with the gastric juices of the stomach, [illegible] dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man grows on it more vigorous and harmonious [illegible]. Price $2 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 203 Fulton-st., New-York. DR. MAGNIN.

DR. MORTON'S INJECTION FOR GONORRHOEA AND GLEET.—This remedy effects a safe and speedy cure without the use of internal medicine. Those desiring such may purchase this with every confidence and will find it all that is represented. Price $1. Sold at RING'S, No. 192 Broadway, No. 84 Broadway, and No. 903 Hudson-st.

MUNICIPAL.

Opening August Meetings of the Heads of the City.

Messages from Mayor Wood and Comptroller Flagg.

Street Cleaning—Street Beggars—Real Estate Statistics—Police Property—The Street Commission, &c.

COUNCILMAN McCAHILL UNDER ARREST.

The Board of Supervisors.

[illegible] PRESENT IN NEW YORK [illegible] THE MAYOR.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday afternoon, President Conlin in the Chair. [illegible] was received from the Mayor, and ordered to be printed in the minutes:

[illegible] York, July 30, 1857.

[illegible] the Board of Supervisors:

[illegible] the Commissioner of Taxes to make [illegible] and draw up under the direction of the Committee of Ways and Means of your Board. It [illegible] the Board of Supervisors [illegible] 10 of the executive bodies [illegible] Very respectfully, your obedient servant, FERNANDO WOOD.

[illegible] Mr. Cochran in removing the [illegible] and garbage from the City, which, at the same [illegible] should be estimated at about $[illegible] a year, [illegible] making a grand total of $[illegible] on account of street cleaning.

I earnestly hope that this simple statement of facts will be sufficient to induce the Common Council to [illegible] forthwith upon the making of contracts by which the City may be cleaned and be kept cleaned, as well as to prevent a continuation of so large a disbursement of the public money without sufficient return.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

The communication was referred to the Committee on Cleaning Streets.

BEGGARS FOR THE ARMY OF MERCHANTS.

The following was received from the Mayor:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1857.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: I respectfully recommend that the Common Council shall authorize the Mayor to offer a suitable reward for the apprehension of the perpetrator of the brutal murders recently committed in this City. On Sunday evening, the 19th ultimo, John [illegible], a respectable German adopted citizen, and of most inoffensive and unexceptionable character, was captured while his wife, under circumstances well calculated to endanger the good order and peace of the whole community.

And on the night of the 27th ultimo, Lawrence E. Van Liew, another well known citizen of good character, was found shockingly murdered and robbed.

In either case, have clues been made, though in the former the Coroner's inquest clearly pointed to the [illegible] murderers. Without doubt, by a liberal reward, to men accustomed upon these occasions (to which may be added the number of a prisoner) within a few days, in the act of arresting a prisoner, it is sufficient to call your attention to the fact of the murders, and to state that no arrests have been made.

I ask, therefore, that a reward sufficiently liberal may be authorized at once, to the end that the murderers shall be discovered and punished.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

Alderman TUCKER moved that the blank be filled with $100.

Alderman STORKE moved $1,000, which was carried.

THE POLICE TELEGRAPH, ETC.

The following was received from the Comptroller, read, laid over and ordered to be printed:

CORRESPONDENCE FROM COMPTROLLER FLAGG ON THE TELEGRAPH APPARATUS AND POLICE HEADQUARTERS—THE INCONVENIENCE OF A REMOVAL.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, New-York, July 30, 1857.

To the Board of Aldermen:

The Comptroller has been furnished with a resolution of the Board of Aldermen, of which the following is a copy:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby requested to report to this Board, at its next meeting, whether the apartments formerly used by the Chief of Police have been taken possession of by parties claiming to have control of the Street Commissioner, and further, whether the telegraph apparatus in said apartments has been removed therefrom—if so, by whose orders, and by what authority the same has been done.

In reply, after the adoption of the above resolution, the Comptroller gave a copy of it to Mr. Ring, and requested him to obtain the information desired by the Board of Aldermen. He made inquiries into the matter, and reported to the Comptroller as follows, viz:

A. G. FLAGG, COMPTROLLER—Dear Sir: Agreeably to your request, I visited the office of the Chief of Police on the 16th inst., and ascertained that all the telegraphic operations were there, but that the wires were detached from the desk by Mr. Bell, the Superintendent, and that the next day it was claimed by him, and had only been used for about three months as an experiment. The reason for detaching the wires was for the purpose of vacating the office, which is claimed as part of the Mayor's Office, and occupied by the Chief, in accordance with the old Police law and ordinances of the Common Council, which make it the duty of the Chief to have his office in the Mayor's Office. Yours, &c., JOSEPH ROSE.

Soon after the return of Mr. Rose from the City Hall, Mr. Robinson, the operator of the Police telegraph, and Mr. Ring, the person selected by Mr. Devlin as the head of the Bureau for Opening Streets, called on the Comptroller to acquaint their agency in regard to the occupation of the room of the Chief of Police, and the disarrangement of the Police telegraph.

Mr. Robinson stated that the man with whom he had intrusted the operations of the telegraph came to his house and informed him that the rooms formerly occupied by the Chief of Police and the police telegraph, had been taken possession of for the use of the Street Department, or some of its bureaus, and that it was necessary he should come to the office immediately and take possession of such portion of the telegraph as belonged to him. In this connection, it is proper to state, Mr. Robinson claims to have made certain improvements in the operating portion of the telegraph at his own expense, and this is the principal apology for dismantling the police telegraph, at a time and under the circumstances referred to.

The payments heretofore made by the City on account of the police and fire telegraph, and the large sums paid to Mr. Robinson himself, show very conclusively that Mr. Robinson could not possess any right of property in the Police Telegraph, which warranted him in damaging the operating power at a moment when anarchy was rife in the City, and when such derangement might have produced the most disastrous consequences to the public peace.

On the 6th of November, 1853, a resolution was adopted by the Board of Aldermen referring to the Committee on Police the proposition to connect the different Police Stations together by telegraph for the purpose of expediting the business of the Police Department in sending to each Station house the location of fires, &c.

On the 27th of December, 1853, the Committee on Police reported as follows:

"Your Committee have also inquired into the merits of the different systems of telegraphing, as adapted to this purpose, and find that the Dial Telegraph, invented by Mr. O. Robinson, and exhibited by him in the office of the Chief of Police for the past three or four months, is in every respect the best adapted to this purpose, as any persons, policemen or others, without any instruction, may operate the same, whereas all other systems in use require persons to be regularly instructed as operators, which would render it impracticable for the Police Department. Your Committee would, therefore, offer for adoption the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies be instructed to contract with Messrs. Robinson & Miller for the construction of a telegraph upon Mr. Robinson's plan, in accordance with their proposition herein annexed, and that the sum of $12,500 be appropriated therefor."

"From our own views on the subject, and the recommendation of the Chief of Police, and the Captains of the different Station houses, as well as different officers of the Fire Department, we are convinced that it has become absolutely necessary that some means of speedy communication with the different Station-houses should be established for the better carrying out of arrests, quelling riots, and the better conducting of the Police Department generally. We further consider that such a telegraph would be of the greatest benefit to the Fire Department and City generally, as by this means fires occurring in any part of the City, the number of the house and street of such fire, can be instantly given to all parts of the City, thereby directing the fire apparatus to the fire, and saving immense amounts of property and running of the members of the Fire Department.

The above resolution was adopted by the Common Council on the 9th day of January, 1853, and the sum of $12,500 was paid by the City to Messrs. Robinson & Miller for the completion of the work.

In addition to this sum there have been paid for the Police and Fire Telegraph the several sums named in the statement annexed, marked A, amounting to a total of $17,468 49, from 1851 to 1857, thus showing that the City Treasury has paid for the Police and Fire Telegraph, during the period referred to, the total sum of $29,968 49.

In the year 1853 Mr. Robinson presented a claim to the Common Council for expenditures made by him in constructing the Fire Telegraph, and a resolution was passed authorizing the Comptroller to pay him the sum of $5,000 for his expenditures in that behalf. The Comptroller audited such accounts as Mr. Robinson was enabled to verify, and paid him $4,050, as shown in statement A.

In making this payment, the Comptroller took from Mr. Robinson a conveyance for all his interest in the Fire Telegraph, a copy of which is annexed, marked B.

In regard to the inquiry in the resolution "whether the apartments formerly used by the Chief of Police have been taken possession of by parties claiming to have control of the Street Department," the Comptroller inferred from his conversation with Mr. Ring that it had been taken possession of by some person adopted to take charge of Bureaus for the use of the Street Department. After the conversation with Mr. Ring, however, which induced a belief that the rooms of the late Chief of Police had been dedicated to the use of the Street Department, the Comptroller was informed that on application for the use of the room by Mr. Conover the rooms did not belong to the Street Department, but to the office of the Mayor, under a resolution passed by the Common Council on the fifth of June, 1849, of which the following is a copy:

Resolved, That the office now occupied by the City Inspector and the one formerly occupied by the Chief of Police, be assigned and appropriated for the use of the Mayor.

Section 18 of the new Police law provides that "all the telegraphic apparatus, public property, records, books and accountements now in the Police Department of New-York, are hereby given to the use of the Board of Police herein authorized."

Carrying out the fair intention of this law, the chief officer of Police, and the Police telegraph operator, [illegible] the room of the Mayor, in the new Police Department, and the operator, in the old Chief's quarters by the General Superintendent.

[illegible] $13,100 to construct a Police Telegraph in connection with the Fire Telegraph, are fruitless. The removal of the Chief's central station at the City Hall, and the derangement and discontinuance of the Police Telegraph.

The office of the Chief, in the City Hall, was the most important police station in the whole City, and its transfer to the new Police as provided in the law, was more important than that of any other Station-house.

The occupancy of these rooms by Mr. Ring under the orders of the Street Commissioner, or any other person, was as clearly illegal as it would have been if Mr. Devlin to have taken possession of and opened an office in the commodious building constructed for the Sixth Ward Station house.

The law, and the interest and well-being of the City, require that the rooms occupied by the Chief of Police, in the City Hall, should be at once restored to their original condition, and surrendered to the new Police Commissioners.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. G. FLAGG, Comptroller.

Mr. Cochran sent a communication to the Board, as Street Commissioner, the reading of which was opposed by Alderman Storke and Councilman on the ground that every night there is the Board remained him as Street Commissioner, over so slightly.

Alderman TUCKER called for the reading, on the ground that he could not vote to dispose of it without knowing what it was. The communication, which referred to city grades, was finally read and laid on the table.

The resolution directing the Comptroller to pay the Municipal Patrolmen down to the time they were disbanded by the Mayor, was called up by Alderman STORKE, who moved its adoption. He did it for the purpose of giving the additional color of claim, as he believed (though he had no right to) their pay.

Alderman TUCKER feared letting pass the regular legal course through the Courts. The resolution was finally adopted by a constitutional majority.

The resolution appropriating $1,100 to receive the Mayors and Commissioners of St. Louis and Chicago, was called up.

Alderman TUCKER opposed the appropriation.

Alderman DRAKE and COULTER favored the passage of the resolution, and were not afraid of the movement tax, because it was not likely the parties would come to the City at all.

The resolution was laid on the table, and the Board adjourned to Wednesday next.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met, on Monday evening. In the absence of the President the Chair was occupied by Councilman JONES.

After the recitation of the minutes a document was handed to the reader in reference to

STREET BEGGARS.

The paper was a resolution, calling upon the Metropolitan Police to enforce the existing ordinance against street beggars. It is thus worded:

Whereas, the street begging and vagrancy has become an intolerable nuisance and is growing upon us daily, not only in the shape of lame, loathsome mendicants, but able-bodied, sturdy beggars, who ply for alms, and who go about from door to door, placing themselves in the streets to beg and to receive alms. There are also women with children in their arms, whom they drug with opiates or torture in order to excite sympathy, behind which we witness, as the result, their miserable forms for a like purpose.

And Whereas, The Metropolitan Police are required to obey and enforce all ordinances of the Common Council, therefore,

Be it Ordained, That the police be directed to arrest all persons asking alms on the street, or who go about from door to door, or who have their children in public places to beg and excite pity; also, all persons who be found under shelter, sleeping in uninhabited buildings or in the streets, and giving no proper account of themselves.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

A petition of Engine Company No. 31, asking for a new engine of the larger class, was referred to the Fire Department Committee.

Mr. Graham Quinn presented a petition complaining that during the riot of the Fourth of July his goods and wares at No. 69 Bayard street, consisting of crockery, China, glass, and fancy articles of considerable value, were smashed by the rioters. He says "the loss will fall heavily on a poor struggling man," and he hopes the Councilmen "will take his case in hand," and "see justice done to him, in their wisdom." Referred to Finance Committee.

REWARDS FOR DISCOVERY.

A resolution was offered requesting his Honor the Mayor to offer a reward for the detection of the murderer of Aug. 7, Van Liew, on the night of Monday, July 27. Laid over on motion.

The following communication was sent in by the Comptroller:

THE PAY OF THE OLD POLICE FORCE.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, July 28, 1857.

To the Common Council:

I submit herewith statements for the pay of the old Police force, from the 25th of April to the date of the dismissal or disbandment of the individuals respectively.

Statements are annexed hereto marked A B and C.

Statement A, the several sums paid to 1,191 men, from the 26th of April to 9th of May inclusive, amounting to the total sum of $22,049 22.

Statement B shows the several sums paid to 1,195 men from the 10th of May to the 23d of May inclusive, amounting to the sum of $21,765 37.

Total of two pays preceding the 23d of May, $43,815 10.

Statement C shows the several sums paid to the members of the old force, disbanded on the 3d of July.

This pay includes the sum paid at the old rates, from the 24th of May inclusive, to the day on which each person was dismissed by the new Police Commissioners, or disbanded by the Mayor.

It also shows the sum paid to each individual from the 1st of May to the close of his time of service, on account of the increase of pay provided for in the new Police law. This last includes 851 men, and shows that the sum paid them at the old rates was $47,612 21, and that the total amount paid them on account of the increase, was $12,493 06, making a total sum paid to 851 men, of $60,105 27. Add to this the sum included in the two previous payments, and it shows an aggregate paid to the individuals of the Police Force since the 25th of April, of $122,920 37.

All which is respectfully submitted.

PAY OF POLICE FROM MAY 24 TO DATE OF DISMISSAL OR DISBANDMENT.

Ward.	No. of Mos.	Pay under old law.	Increased pay.	Tot. amount of pay.
I	13	$8,119 39	$905 44	$1,015 83
II	40	2,366 74	706 38	3,373 12
III	59	1,628 60	428 66	2,056 23
IV	59	2,347 60	850 07	4,197 73
V	30	1,344 77	189 44	1,534 21
VI	79	3,609 38	869 37	4,480 75
VII	50	3,782 44	946 47	4,728 9
VIII	30	1,797 73	454 44	2,252 16
IX	38	931 74	317 30	1,249 04
X	36	3,032 18	835 42	3,867 60
XI	52	1,670 86	469 44	2,140 42
XII	52	1,262 80	348 80	1,611 61
XIII	38	1,646 10	492 28	2,138 08
XIV	52	3,431 02	938 27	4,369 29
XV	5	268 10	74 20	342 30
XVI	40	2,191 93	571 64	2,763 57
XVII	41	2,305 86	669 19	2,974 05
XVIII	56	2,020 09	633 97	2,654 06
XIX	37	1,024 12	402 66	2,026 78
XX	52	3,786 74	924 95	4,711 69
XXI	20	952 81	267 59	1,219 89
XXII	49	2,829 94	740 01	3,570 95
Totals	851	$47,612 21	$12,493 06	$60,105 27

THE ARSENAL LOTS.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 29, 1857.

To the Common Council:

The attention of the Common Council is respectfully invited to the condition of the Arsenal lots, the purchase of which was authorized by an act of the last Legislature. That act, chapter 630, section 3, authorizes the purchase of said lots by the City, and provides that "if the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonality or the Commissioners of the Central Park of the City of New York, shall elect to purchase the same, for the purposes of the said Central Park, and shall give notice in writing to that effect to the Commissioners, hereinafter appointed, ten days before the day designated for such sale," &c., "the Commissioners of the Land Office are directed to convey the same to the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonality, of the City of New-York, on receiving from said City the sum of two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars." In pursuance of an ordinance of the Common Council, passed June 17, 1857, money has been borrowed for the purpose of completing such purchase.

Section 7 of that ordinance declares that "The Comptroller shall pay the Commissioners of the Land Office the said sum of two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars as the price or purchase money for the State Arsenal, and all the land appertaining to the same belonging to the State, situated in the City of New-York, upon receiving a good and valid deed or conveyance thereof, vesting the same in the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonality of the City of New-York free from all incumbrances."

It appears by reference to an assessment confirmed by the Common Council May 1, 1857, that there is a lien on the Arsenal property of $8,001 14, for regulating and grading Sixty-third-street from Fifth to Sixth avenues.

On the day fixed for the sale of the Arsenal property by the Commissioners of the Land Office, the undersigned mentioned to the State Comptroller that there was a lien on the property, and that the ordinance of the Common Council required a valid deed "free from all incumbrances." The State Comptroller expressed an opinion that the Commissioners of the Land Office would not be willing to pay the said lien, inasmuch as the assessment was confirmed after the passage of the law.

The history of the contract for regulating and grading Sixty-third-street, is as follows:

On the 14th of November, 1851, an ordinance passed the Common Council for regulating and grading Sixty-third-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

[illegible] with John Pettigrew to complete the job, which [illegible] not as take lands for the Central Park was passed July 24, 1853.

[illegible] the 24th of December, 1853, the Commissioners of the Central Park, [illegible] the Street Commissioner, [illegible] the [illegible] contract for regulating and grading within the boundaries of said Park. Notwithstanding the resolution, the contractor continued this [illegible] will nearly the close of February, 1857, at [illegible] the certificate of the work, dated [illegible] by Robert J. Dodge, as City Surveyor, and [illegible] Inspector, and the assessment [illegible] $8,001 41, of which $2,312 27 was assessed on [illegible] Park, and $5,688 87 on the State for the Arsenal property.

The Arsenal lots front on Sixty-third-street, for nearly the entire block, between the Fifth and Sixth avenues.

The Comptroller has called on the Council in the [illegible] for his opinion in regard to the legality of the assessment, and this communication is now submitted to the Common Council for such action as they may deem necessary to enable the Comptroller to consummate the purchase under the law before referred to.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. G. FLAGG, Comptroller.

STREET CLEANING.

The Conference Committee presented their report on a special order in reference to street cleaning.

After considerable discussion, in which Councilmen McCahill, took a prominent part, the matter was made special for next Wednesday evening.

DOCK MASTERS.

A resolution came up to appoint dock masters for the Sixteenth Ward.

Councilman OTTERSON wished to amend—that the Fifteenth Ward have only one dock master, the Ward having a water front only in the fountain in Washington square. The amendment was lost.

An amendment was moved by Councilman WARNER that all the Wards (including the Nineteenth, about which there had been some debate) should be furnished with two dock masters. Carried.

A message was received from his Honor the Mayor, recommending a resolution be adopted, offering a reward to the payment of a reward on the conviction of the murderers of the late John Muller; also, on the conviction of the murderers of Lawrence E. Van Liew, inclosing also the resolution of Councilman Anderson.

Referred to Committee on Police.

A communication was received from the Commissioner of Streets, D. D. Conover. It was moved to lay it on the table, which, after some debate, was carried by 22 to 14.

The member for the Fifty-eighth, Councilman McCAHILL, had not voted, though required to do so.

The Chairman asked what was to be done in the matter.

Councilman OTTERSON advised that he be compelled. Himself had been put under arrest under circumstances alleged to be similar, and he demanded equal handed justice.

Councilman McCAHILL said that question ought to be over under the rules.

Items moved to adjourn.

Councilman OTTERSON called the yeas and nays and on that question, which was lost.

An amendment was then offered to substitute in the stead Councilman OTTERSON for Councilman McCAHILL.

Councilman BRILLEY spoke of the maintenance of the dignity of the Board. He occupied some time in defending Councilman McCAHILL.

Councilman BEADY wanted to know what Councilman OTTERSON had done that he should be placed in contempt. He would call upon Councilman BRILLEY to give his reasons for an extraordinary amendment.

Councilman BRILLEY, in reply, said it was done by way of retort.

Councilman McCAHILL would then have offered the explanations he was so desirous to have given as to the reason why he could not vote.

Councilman WARNER objected to such explanation being given.

Councilman McCAHILL maintained he was not in contempt.

Councilman OTTERSON asked if it were not true that he had refused to vote. The question was now upon his commital. He moved that he be placed under arrest. The vote being called—

Councilman BULLEYE asked leave to explain his vote, but was told that unanimous consent was necessary, which consent was denied by Councilman OTTERSON. Councilman BULLEYE sat down reluctantly. The Sergeant-at-Arms approaching him by order of the Chairman, and threatening to arrest him if he did not vote.

Councilman BULLEYE instantly voted "No."

On vote, by 24 to 17, Councilman McCAHILL was declared under arrest, and given in charge to the Sergeant-at-Arms.

The Board then instantly adjourned amid much laughter and some confusion and warm feeling.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Davies.

THE JOHN-STREET METHODIST CHURCH.

Wyatt et al. vs. Benson et al.—The John-street Church litigation has by no means been finished yet. Yesterday Mr. Cutler, who represents the down-town members, made a motion, before Justice Davies, for the appointment of a receiver, to take possession of all the Church property, now in the defendant's hands, and for an order to compel the Receiver to pay out of the property the amount of a loan, $100, from the Annual Conference of the Church. Affidavits were read on each side, and after hearing considerable argument his Honor denied the motion. He granted an order of reference, to ascertain whether the up-town members had any funds belonging to the Church in their possession. The referee was not named.

Before Hon. Justice Bosworth.

DECISIONS.

Wallace vs. Doherty.—The complaint contained three causes of action; two were settled by paying over the sum of $100; the third was put at issue and the plaintiff had a verdict for $46. The third cause of action being for the conversion of personal property, and "for the recovery of money," the defendant's right to costs is absolute; Code, section 263. The question of costs must be disposed of precisely as it would be if the complaint had never contained more than this particular cause of action. Taxation affirmed.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, August 8.

$1,000 Ohio 6s, '89	100	10 Reading Railroad	72½
19,100 Virginia 6s	91	100 do	c 71⅝
1,000 Missouri State 6s	79½	100 do	b60 71⅝
7,000 do	79⅝	200 do	b60 72
1,000 N. Y. Cent. R. 6s	84½	600 do	s60 71⅝
1,000 N. Y. Cent. R. 7s	98½	600 do	c 71⅝
2,000 do	99	100 do	c 72
1,000 R. R. B. M'g 6s	92	200 do	s 72¼
1,000 R. R. C. B. 7s	64½	50 Del. L. & West. R'd	90
1,000 R. R. R. 1st M. ex.	95	50 do	40⅞
1,000 Har. R. R. 1st M.	75	50 Mich. Central R. R.	84
500 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs	93½	100 M. So. & N. I. R. R.	23½
1,000 do	90½	200 do	b63 50
5,000 Gal. & Ch. 2d M. bs	81	150 do	s1 40⅞
6 Continental Bank	99	100 do	s57½
25 Import. & Tr. Bank	104	100 do	s60 40⅞
10 Penn. Coal Co	85½	100 do	s41 45
120 do	85⅞	50 M. So. & N. In. pref. Bk	76⅞
20 Co. L. & T. Com	100	5 Gal. & Chicago R. R.	91
25 Pac. M. S. Co	75	5 do	90½
200 N. Y. C. R. R.	b60 38½	117 do	90½
120 do	c 38½	40 Clev. & Tol. R. R.	71⅞
210 do	s60 38½	100 do	57½
160 do	s60 38½	100 do	s60 57½
100 do	s60 38½	200 do	c 57½
100 do	c 38½	5 Ch. & R. I. R. R.	95⅞
200 do	s60 38½	25 do	95⅞
50 do	c 38½	200 Mil. & Miss. R. R.	31
50 Erie R. R.	b60 34	100 do	s60 31
450 do	33⅞	100 do	s10 31
400 do	s60 33⅞	29 La Cr. & Mil. R. R.	89⅞
100 do	s60 33⅞	50 do	s60 33
100 do	b30 33⅞	50 do	33
100 do	s15 33⅞	50 do	33⅞
100 do	s10 33⅞	20 do	33⅞
150 do	b60 33⅞	100 do	33⅞
12 do	33⅞	5 Little Miami R. R.	50
150 do	b5 33⅞	5 C. R. & Q. R. R. div.	84
50 do	33⅞	2000 La Cr. & M. L. G. b.	49
6 do	33⅞	58 Bank of Commerce	105¼
5 Metropolitan Bank	103		

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board the following sales of Stocks and Bonds were made at auction, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY:

$10,000 Wis. Cen. R. R. 8 ₩ cent bonds	int. ad.		97
$7,000 Sandusky, Mans. and Newark R.	int. ad.		57⅞
$60,000 La Crosse and Milwaukee R. R.	int. ad.		30
$1,000 Clevs. Med. and Tuscarawas R.	int. ad.		10
47 shares Chatham Bank			70
15 shares Metropolitan Bank			104¼
20 shares Tradesmen's Bank			101⅞
20 shares Brevoort Ins. Co.			90¼
40 shares Manhattan Gas Light (scrip stock)			110
200 shares Accessory Transit Co.			5
615 shares Belleville Lead Co.			p. s. $1

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	84	300 Gal. & Chic. Rd	b60 90¼
1,500 Virginia 6s	90¼	50 do	b30 9¼
3,000 Mo. St. 6s	79½	15 do	b5 90¼
16 N. Y. Cent. R'd	ogc 83¼	200 Clev. & Tol. R.	s60 67
100 do	b60 83¼	40 Cl. & Rk. Is R.	b1 95
300 do	b60 83¼	6 Mich. S. & N. I. pf.	76¼
100 do	ogc 83¼	50 do	76¼
200 Erie Railroad	b60 42	100 M. S. & N. I. R. R.	s5 45
100 do	42¼	100 do	s30 46
10 do	42	100 do	s30 46
1000 do	s9 42¼	11 do	46
100 do	s10 42¼	100 do	b30 46¼
50 Mich. Central R.	84¼	100 do	s15 47
100 do	b30 84¼	100 do	s9 46¼
200 Reading R'd	s2 72	100 do	s2 46
24 do	72¼	100 do	s60 44
100 do	72¼	50 Panama R'd	97
300 do	s30 71¼	40 La Cros. & M. R.	34
96 do	71¼	150 do	34
200 do	s2 71¼	50 do	s30 31¼
200 do	s30 71¼	25 do	b60 32
100 do	s30 71¼	50 do	31¼
15 Penn. Coal Co.	85¼		

MONDAY, Aug. 3—P. M.

The Official Averages of the Banks in the City of New-York, for the week ending Saturday last, Aug. 1, the particulars of which are advertised by each Bank, separately, on another page of this paper, present, in the aggregate, the following changes from the previous weekly statement of Saturday, July 25:

Added to Capital Stock	$754,000
Increase of Loans	1,726,010
Decrease in Specie	22,041
Increase in Circulation	18,000
Actual increase of Deposits	1,386,622

The Specie line, it will be noticed, remains steady. The Loans rise [illegible] millions on the further addition of $754,000 to the [illegible] way of new Capital, and $1,386,000 in Deposits. The statement in this made a considerable [illegible] though the line of Loans has reached the large figure of $120,897,006. This line is relatively lower than $112,521,509 the same time last year, since when $11,772,000 has been added to the Banking Capital of the City. Including the Clearing House and Sub-Treasury operations of the past week, the following is the general comparison with the previous week, and also with the corresponding date in 1856:

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

	Aug. 1, 1857.	Aug. 1, 1857.	July 31, 1857.
Capital	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Loans	119,221,509	120,897,009	118,840,131
Specie	14,298,223	13,910,014	13,888,973
Circulation	5,649,042	5,667,483	5,796,814
Gross Deposits	93,847,217	94,449,269	90,638,720
Net Deposits	80,171,969	82,763,078	80,324,600
Undivided	12,075,226	68,691,893	67,317,036
In Sub-Treasury	13,669,548	12,164,617	11,867,105
1856—Aug. 2—Ten Bank Capital Stock			$[illegible]
and the actual Deposits			79,976,592
Together			$[illegible]
Invested in Loans stood	$112,521,509		
Reserve in Bulliion	14,320,000		$[illegible]
1857—Aug. 1—Bank Capital stands			$[illegible]
And actual Deposits			80,663,600
Together			$[illegible]
Invested in Loans	$120,897,009		
Reserve in Specie	13,910,014		$[illegible]
1856—Aug. 9—Bullion $14,126,000 to Dep'ts $[illegible]			
1857—Aug. 1—Bullion 13,910,014 to Dep'ts 80,663,600			

The Stock Market was a week ago the most of the Railroad list, though leaving off rather the printed list of the Second Board 2 ₩ cent higher than the reported sales on Michigan Southern, and ⅛@⅜ better on Erie. The Reading transfers reopened to-day, and the payment of the dividend will be made to the New-York holders of the Stock at the Farmers' Trust Office to-morrow. The cash price was firm on the deliveries of the day, and 72¼ was paid on the Street. Time sales were made in the afternoon at 71⅞@⅝, seller 30 days. New-York Central was firm at the early Board, but fell off to 83¼ ex-dividend for the opening in the afternoon. The variations in Michigan Southern were from 80⅝@80⅞@80⅝. There was a fair amount of general business done through the day.

The week opens on a quiet, easy Money Market. In Foreign Bills for the Cunarder on Wednesday there is not much business yet accomplished. The inquiry to-day denotes some degree of firmness in Sterling, the market being in the control of the regular drawers. The rates are 109⅛@109⅜ ₩ cent. Francs are offered at 5.17½@5.16¼. There is a fair export demand for Bar Silver. The supply of Bar Gold is not large. The present engagements for Wednesday are about $800,000. The Sub-Treasury receipts to-day were $255,895; payments $517,704; balance this afternoon $12,100,718.

The Manhattan Bank has made a half-yearly dividend of 5 ₩ cent., payable 11th inst.; and the Ocean Bank 3½ ₩ cent., payable 10th inst.

The Land Sales of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for July were, acres, 41,862, for $546,628, at an average of $13 21 ₩ acre.

The balances to the credit of the United States Treasury in all its depositories, at the close of July, amounted to $12,689,896. The principal undrawn balances were:

At New-York	$3,038,931
Philadelphia	1,591,615
Boston	2,773,913
New-Orleans	1,099,971
Total	$11,130,751
And miscellaneous	1,559,145
Total	$12,689,896

The following circular has been sent to the Stockholders by the Secretary of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company:

CHICAGO, Saturday, July 25, 1857.

SIR: At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 15th inst., it was *Resolved*, That a dividend of five ₩ cent, upon the Capital Stock of this Company be, and it is hereby declared, payable at the office of this Company, in Chicago, on the 15th day of August next, in exchange on New-York at par, to holders of said stock on the close of business on the 31st day of July inst. Stockholders who desire their dividends remitted, will please fill up and sign the annexed order, and forward it to the undersigned.

STATEMENT OF INCOME ACCOUNT, AUG. 1, 1857.

Surplus May 1, 1857, as ₩ last annual Report	$153,736
Gross earnings in May	227,648
Gross earnings in June	269,000
Gross earnings in July, (estimated)	235,000
Total	$885,648
Operating expenses in May	$106,653 00
Operating expenses in June	114,708 49
Operating expenses in July, (estimated)	114,500 00
First Mortgage Bond Coupons, due Aug. 1	70,000 00
Three months accrued interest on the Second Mortgage Bonds, $1,900,000 at 7 ₩ ct.	33,288 00
Three months accrued on Sinking Fund, say	23,100 00—$462,249
Total	$394,604
Six months dividend on say $6,022,000 at 5 ₩ cent	301,100
Estimated surplus Aug. 1, 1857	$93,504

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

SUBMISSION OF CITY BANKS—AUGUST 1.

Names of Banks.	Av. ca'ls Loans & Dis.	Av. ca'ls Specie.	Av. ca'ls Circul'n.	Av. ca'ls Deposits.
Atlantic Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. of America	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. of Commerce	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. of Commerce	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. of New-York	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. of N. America	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. of Republic	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. St. New-York	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bowery Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broadway Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bullv. Rifled Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chatham Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chemical Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Citizens' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
City Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Continental Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn Exch. Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
East River Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fulton Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Greenwich Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grocers' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hanover Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Imp. & Traders' Bk	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Island City Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Irving Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leather Man. Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manhattan Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marine Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Market Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mechanics' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mech. Bkg. Assoc.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mech. & Trad. Bk	[illegible]